The New-York Times.

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HELMBOLD'S

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and dropsical swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent *physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c.* The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEEKS' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage in the House of the Joint Resolution to Admit Tennessee.

The Vote Almost Unanimous—Yeas 125, Nays 12.

Adoption of the Report on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Lively Debate on the United States Mission to Portugal.

No Compensation Allowed for the Ensuing Year.

A New Bill from the Reconstruction Committee Laid on the Table.

Mr. Stevens' Recess Resolution Lost by a Vote of 95 to 37.

Report on the National Finances for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1866.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

THE DAY'S WORK IN THE HOUSE.

The House deserves well of the country for the work it did to-day. No day since the present session began has witnessed more righteous deeds in that body than to-day.

Not alone in the admission of Tennessee, but in the slaughtering of the pet bantling of the Reconstruction Committee, viz: Mr. STEVENS' conditions, precedent bill, or enabling act, and also by killing stone dead Mr. STEVENS' extraordinary proposition that when Congress adjourn next week it adjourn to meet at the joint call of the presiding officers of the two Houses.

Extreme radicalism, that which cares nothing for the Constitution, nothing for dignity, nor statesmanship, but everything for office, everything for its own rule as embodied in Mr. STEVENS, was beaten today on every important vote, beaten as it has not before been beaten this session.

The House has, at a late day, emancipated itself from the thraldom of the famous Reconstruction Committee, admitting Tennessee, killed the favorite projects of the Radical leaders, and likewise squelched the last maggot from his fertile brain.

If that is not encouraging then nothing encouraging need be expected. Tennessee came up immediately after the reading of the journal, and Mr. BINGHAM withdrew his pending demand for the previous question long enough to enable him to offer his substitute for the joint resolution which was reconsidered last night.

This done he yielded long enough to permit certain substitutes proposed by Messrs. BOUTWELL, WARD and LEBLOND to be read, but not offered. BOUTWELL's was his consistent negro suffrage idea, and was the text of his after speech.

WARD'S was the State out of the Union come-in-again doctrine.

LEBLOND'S simply declared the representatives from Tennessee to be entitled to admission.

BINGHAM then moved the previous question on his substitue, for which the Republicans voted solidly, and the nays were not counted.

His substitute was then unanimously accepted. The resolution was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the question recurred on ordering the preamble to be engrossed and read a third time. Just here a noisy contest took place, caused by the Democrats discovering that if the preamble was ordered to be read a third time it would cut off a division to vote for the resolution, but to vote against the preamble, which set forth that Tennessee was admitted because she had done certain things.

In order to get at it, JENCKES, of Rhode Island, Radical Republican, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was ordered to be read a third time, which motion was laid on the table by yeas 105, nays 29, and the previous question was ordered on engrossing the preamble, and sustained—ayes 88, nays 47—the noes being composed of a curious mixture of Democrats, very conservative Republicans and very extreme Radicals, the first two factions being opposed to any indorsement of the conditions precedent doctrine, even by inference, and the latter being opposed to everything that would tend to expedite the admission of the State, and being composed of just the same men who finally voted against admission, with the exception of ROSCOE CONKLING, JAMES K. MOORHEAD, THADDEUS STEVENS and FRANCIS THOMAS, who voted aye on the final passage of the joint resolution.

The preamble being ordered engrossed, there began to be exhibited strong symptoms of disgust among the Democrats, who were now impaled upon the horns, to wit: they must either vote for the joint resolution as it stood, or else go on the record as voting against the admission of Tennessee.

The previous question on the passage of the resolution was then ordered, when Mr. BINGHAM, having an hour to close debate under the rules, yielded half an hour to Mr. BOUTWELL, who gave the reasons in his usual forcible style why he could not vote for the resolution. They were simply because the State had not enfranchised the loyal blacks.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, also announced his intention of voting against the resolution for the same reason.

Mr. BINGHAM then closed in an eloquent appeal in behalf of Tennessee, whereupon the roll-call proceeded with the following result: Ayes, 25; nays, 12; absent, 40; paired, 2; not voting, 4.

The nays the following, all extreme radicals:

John B. Alley, Thos. O. Eliot and Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; John F. Benjamin, John W. McClurg, Benjamin F. Loan, of Missouri; Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Thomas Williams and William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; and William Higby, of California. Those paired were John Broomall, Radical, of Pennsylvania, who would have voted against the resolution, and John W. Longyear, Union, of Michigan, who would have voted for it. Those refusing to vote were Adam J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania; Francis C. Le Blond, of Ohio; George S. Shanklin, of Kentucky; and Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois—all Democrats. Of those absent, thirty-one were Republicans, of whom thirty would have voted for the resolution, and one—Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE—against it.

Nine Democrats were absent, most of whom would have voted for the resolution. On the announcement of the passage of the resolution there was enthusiastic applause on both sides of the House and also in the galleries.

Mr. STEVENS now made one of his characteristic movements.

He was understood to mutter something about stopping a rat-hole, and rose to make a report from the Committee on Reconstruction.

He offered the enabling act, reported at the same time, with the constitutional amendments some two months ago, which, in substance, provides that no Southern State shall be represented until the amendments are a part of the Constitution. On this he smothered all debate, and demanded the previous question, which was promptly voted down—yeas 41, nays 60.

This left it open, and BINGHAM got in an amendment in substance as the condition which Tennessee has complied with. J. F. WILSON also proposed one as a substitute, whereupon Mr. KELLEY, (extreme Radical,) of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was carried—yeas 95, nays 37, the Democrats, the Conservative Republicans and many of the extreme Radicals joining in the affirmative vote—the first two because they were opposed to it, and the latter because they think the state of the country next Winter will enable them to demand and obtain better terms than they can now.

This being finally disposed of Mr. STEVENS offered his resolution about a recess or a vacation, or whatever it may be called.

Considerable debate occurred on its constitutionality.

BINGHAM and SHELLABARGER maintained that Congress had no power to delegate its powers to its presiding officers in the matter of its reassembling; that if it adjourn to meet again before the commencement of the next regular session it must adjourn to some specified day, and that such adjournment could, in no sense, be deemed a recess, but that it must be a part of the session.

This debate awakened doubts in the minds of many members, and although the House at first voted to entertain the resolution by yeas 62, nays 51, yet on the final vote they killed it by the strong vote of yeas 48, nays 78, thus, for the fourth time during the day, Mr. STEVENS and his projects were handsomely down. The House, having done such a day's work, and in excellent humor with itself, adjourned at 4:45.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED'S SUCCESSOR.

As anticipated in my dispatch of last night, Hon. HENRY STANSBERY has accepted the appointment of Attorney-General, and his nomination was sent to the Senate this afternoon. Mr. STANSBERY is a resident of Campbell County, Kentucky, on the south bank of the Ohio River, just opposite Cincinnati. A number of papers have fixed his residence in Ohio for many years and until recently he did reside

Mr. STANSBERY has never been upon the bench, and is not therefore entitled to the judicial affix of Judge, which most of the journals give him, but his reputation as a profound jurist and able advocate is national, and he stands at the head of the legal profession in Ohio, and in which State and the adjoining States he has been long engaged in the practice of the law. None but those who, like your correspondent, have a personal knowledge of the legal attainments, high social worth and integrity of Mr. STANSBERY can fully appreciate his eminent fitness for the position of Attorney-General, and the excellent judgment exercised by the President in selecting Mr. STANSBERY as a member of the Cabinet.

SECRETARY STANTON.

It is said upon what may be regarded as good authority that STANTON is preparing a reply to the letter of Senator DOOLITTLE, asking an approval of the call for the Convention at Philadelphia. It is also reported upon the same authority that Mr. STANTON approves the Convention and its purposes.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

No reply is expected from Mr. MCCULLOCH, as his position is too well known and clearly defined to admit of a doubt. He, of course, indorses the call for the Convention.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

There is no truth whatever in the *Tribune's* statement that several hundred appointments were yesterday made by the Presidenr, etc., nor is the President hurrying up the nominations for the purposes suggested. He is making only such appointments at this time as the necessity of the public service demands, and that has been accumulating for many weeks. It is not true as stated by the *Herald*, that Gen. ROUSSEAU has telegraphed his resignation to the Governor of Kentucky. Gen. ROUSSEAU was upon the floor of the House to-day participating in the proceedings of Congress. He proposes to resign to-morrow just after the opening of the House proceedings, and after making some remarks with reference to his case he will simultaneously telegraph to the Governor of Kentucky, and present his resignation to the Speaker of the House. The resignation will be absolute, and take effect immediately. In the meantime, it is understood that Speaker COLFAX proposes to pronounce upon Gen ROUSSEAU to-morow the reprimand ordered by the House. Should Gen ROUSSEAU, however, present his resignation first in order, the reprimand may not be insisted upon.

I am authorized to say that Gen. ROUSSEAU'S purpose in resigning is out of a sense of regard for his constituents. So far as he can be personally affected by the reprimand he does not care to avoid it, but should he submit to the proposed punishment he feels that his constituents would suffer in the penalty more than himself.

THE LATE SENATOR LANE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Governor of Kansas has appointed Major E. G. ROSS, editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, United States Senator, in place of the late JAMES H. LANE.

Major ROSE went to Kansas during the bloody scenes of 1856, and has resided there ever since, being engaged in the publication of papers at Topeka and Lawrence. He has taken a prominent part in the history of Kansas, served with distinction through the war, is Radical in politics, and a modest, reliable and eminently worthy man.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The new Orphan Asylum on Fourteenth-street, about a mile and a half from the Executive Mansion, has been leased for three years for the use of the State Department, or until a new structure can be erected for its accommodation. The removal will take place in October.

BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill.

THE FEMALE CLERKS.

The female clerks in the Treasury Department are feeling exceedingly jubilant over one of the provisions of this bill which provides for the payment of $100 to each woman of the department who has been one year engaged therein, and also that hereafter be paid $75 instead of $60 per month. An extra dress will now be bought every month by each lady clerk. That's about what it comes to.

TENNESSEE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Gov. BROWNLOW has telegraphed to Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, that the Constitutional Amendment has been regularly ratified by both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee, and that the official announcement will be transmitted to Secretary SEWARD without delay.

SENATOR FESSENDEN AND THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Senator FESSENDEN, who was reported in some of the papers of Thursday as having assailed Mr. J. W. JONES in charge of the Stationery Department in the office of Col. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate stated in explanation to-day that he did not mean to be understood as impugning the faithfulness and integrity of Mr. JONES, but only referred to the system under which Senators obtained their stationery.

The stationery contract for the supply of the Department of the Interior, Land, Pension, Engineering and Patent Offices, has been awarded to Messrs. PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of this city.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed JOHN S. ALLEN to be Deputy Postmaster at Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ABSENTEES.

Excuses were made in the House to-day for absentees, from which it appeared that some of the members are confined to their lodgings by sickness.

ILLNESS OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, continues ill, and visitors are excluded.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

Private advices received here give official and partial returns from thirty-two counties, and the vote foots up for THROCKMORTEN, National Union candidate for Governor, 16,355; for PEASE, Radical, 4,851. PEASE was the nominee of the Hamilton Radical caucus held at Austin during the session of the late State Convention. Messrs. MOORE, SMITH, DORLEY, CORE, and WILLIS are elected Judges of the Supreme Court no doubt, as their majorities in the counties heard from, over their radical opponents are as great as that of THROCKMORTEN over PEASE.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters in New-Jersey, viz.: Henry A Green, Jersey City, N. J.; Geo. Ezra A. Carman, Newark, N. J.; Jno. P. Jenkins, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Abail M. Condit, Orange, N. J.; Wm. B. Roberts, Salem, N. J.; Joseph H. Russell, Freehold, N. J.; Luther T. Hand, Elizabethport, N. J.; Stephen M. Dunn, Plainfield, N. J.; David B. Thompson, Bridgeton, N. J.; James Furman, Bordentown, N. J; Jacob F. Lancaster, Mt. Holly, N. J. John Cross has been appointed Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Massachusetts. The whole number of nominations sent to the Senate by the President today was twenty-eight. Yesterday the list amounted to thirty-eight. Most of these appointments are Postmasters and Assessors of Internal Revenue that had been under consideration for some weeks, and urged strenuously by members of Congress.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners for the Paris Expositian have been selected and named by the Secretary of State, and the list has been handed to the President, who will approve or disapprove in a day or two.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, July 20.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee of Conference on the bill further to protect the lives of passengers on steam vessels, made a report. The House recedes from all its important amendments, and the bill as sent to the President is substantially as passed by the Senate.

The report was agreed to.

OCCUPATION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill granting the right to all citizens of the United States and to all persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, to enter and explore unoccupied mineral lands, and prescribing the manner in which they may obtain and retain possession.

The bill was passed.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE PENSION BILL.

Messrs. LANE, VAN WINKLE and DAVIS were appointed a Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell during the war of the rebellion.

PERSECUTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to prevent Courts from being used as instruments of persecution against loyal persons, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that in any action of tort to person or property, done between April 13, 1861, and July 1, 1865, it shall be lawful to plead or give in evidence in bar of said action:

First—That at the time when the wrong was committed the plaintiff was disloyal to the Government of the United States.

Second—That the plaintiff was engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States.

Third—That the plaintiff aided and comforted and sympathized with the rebels and insurgents against the Government of the United States.

Fourth—That the plaintiff applied for and obtained pardon from the President, relieving him of the penalties of treason.

The establishment of either point shall be a good defence.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committe on Finance, reported the bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes with amendments.

Section 9 authorizing the addition of the cost of transportation, shipment and other expenses to the value of imported merchandise in the market from which it is shipped is amended by adding this proviso: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long combing or carpet wools costing less than 12 cents per pound.

An additional section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to suspend the collection of the direct tax imposed by an act of Congress, passed Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," until Jan. 1, 1864.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was read.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT LISBON.

Mr. JOHNSON—I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) whether the mission to Portugal has been abolished, or whether it continues.

Mr. SUMNER—The compensation has been taken away from the present incumbent, and there is no appropriation for him for the ensuing year.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Why is that?

Mr. JOHNSON—Is it not a little strange to have a Minister there and refuse to pay him?

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator call for an explanation?

Mr. JOHNSON—Yes.

Mr. SUMNER—The original proposition came from the House, and in its first form it was that the mission should be abolished. When the Committee of Conference came together it was evident from what was said on that proposition that the House were firm. They were determined not to yield, and it was impossible for us to proceed in our conference until that proposition was decided. The result was that the proposition was modified in the form in which it is now reported. Instead of undertaking to abolish the mission, the appropriation for the mission during the coming year was taken out and an express provision inserted to the effect that the present incumbent should not be paid for any further services out of any fund whatever. If the Senator (Mr. JOHNSON) wishes to know why that was done I shall not go into any statement, but shall content myself, if the Senator requires it, by sending to the Chair a letter from Mr. SEWARD covering a letter which has been printed from the present Minister there. That correspondence discloses the origin of the determination on the part of the House to which the Committee on the part of the Senate finally yielded. The letter was printed at the request of the President.

Mr. JOHNSON—I have no desire to hear it read.

Several Senators—"Let it be read."

The letter was sent to the desk and read; also, the letter of Secretary SEWARD in response to a letter from Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, inquiring as to the authenticity of Mr. HARVEY'S letter, published some time since in the New-York TIMES.

Mr. SEWARD states in his response that the letter was received by him among other unofficial letters on political subjects from friends at home and abroad, and that the President on reading it recommended its publication.

Pending the reading of Mr. HARVEY'S letter Mr. HENDRICKS rose and said he wished to inquire whether it was a private letter.

Mr. JOHNSON—It is a private letter, certainly.

Mr. GRIMES—Mr. SEWARD says that he published it at the request of the President.

Mr. WADE said it seemed to him that the Senate had nothing to do with this letter, and ought not to hear it read. It ought not to take action on it. No action ought to be based on a private letter drawn out in that way.

Mr. HOWARD—I suppose the reading of it is very nearly finished, and I have listened with great attention and considerable interest to the sentiments contained in the letter, especially that part of it which, we are told, contains the ring of the true metal. Thus far I have not been able to hear that peculiar ring, and I wish the letter, in justice to its author, may be read entirely through, that we may get at the nub of it.

Mr. JOHNSON—I move that the further reading be dispensed with.

Cries of "No, no; let it go on!"

The motion of Mr. JOHNSON was put by the Chair, and lost.

The Chair (Mr. FOSTER)—The "noes" have it, and the reading will be proceeded with.

The Clerk read: "Wishing you entire success, I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES E. HARVEY." [Great laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON said that when he first saw the letter, he came to the conclusion that the Secretary of State was guilty of great impudence in furnishing it for publication. It was a private letter, and should never have been given to the press.

Mr. WADE hoped the Senate would not take the action recommended by the Committee of Conference. If it was improper in Mr. HARVEY to write such a letter, it was still more improper in the Secretary of State to publish it. If the pay of the minister ought to be stopped, the pay of those who received the letter and recommended its publication ought to be stopped also.

Mr. FESSENDEN regretted the action of the Conference Committee, but he understood that without it there could be no agreement, and the bill would probably have been lost. Under such circumstances he should vote for receiving the report.

Mr. SUMNER—I do not know that I shall not be justified in speaking freely of what passed in the Committee of Conference, considering what has taken place here. When we came together the Chairman on the part of the House (Mr. STEVENS) stated that unless we accepted the proposition from the House the Committee might as well dissolve without proceeding any further. We were, therefore, driven to consider that question at the outset. It occurred to the Committee of the Senate that even if they could come into the views of the House at all that the form adopted by the House was not the proper one, and, after some conversation that form was amended to read according to the words at the desk, and, as thus amended, it was agreed to by the Committee on the part of the Senate. It was agreed to on this part in order to save the bill, and for the sake of economy of time. Feeling that they should not be justified in coming back to the Senate, and reporting a disagreement, and appealing to the Senate and the other House to constitute a new Committee, with the same question still to be presented on the part of the House. What you have before you was the compromise of the two Committees, after ample consideration of the question. You will bear in mind, therefore, that this question was not originally presented by the Senate; it came from the House, and what you have now before you is the compromise reached by your Committee after considerable discussion, and, all things considered, it was the best form in which, in the views of that Committee, the question could be presented. I do not know that I can say anything further. I will make one remark in reply to the Senator from Maryland, who dwells particularly on the private character of this letter. He says it was not intended for publication. He will bear in mind, however, that it was addressed to the Secretary of State, and that it was by him committed to the President, and, at the suggestion of the President, communicated to the public. It may not have been originally intended by the writer for publication; probably, however, it was a private letter, but through the instrumentality of the President and the Secretary of State it was put before the public. Congress was thus arraigned by this public servant in a foreign country, and the representatives of the people in the other House felt themselves justified in taking steps, so far as they could, to remove that functionary from the public service. They felt that the writer of such a letter as that ought not to be in the public service at this time, and especially when that letter had found its way into print through the agency of the President and the Secretary of State. I think to a certain extent they were justified in that conclusion, and I do not say that if I had the honor of being a member of the House I should have taken the other side from the proceeding they adopted, but I must say I do sympathize with them in saying that the writer of such a letter, setting forth such sentiments thus hostile to those principles which the majority of the Congress of the United States regard so essential to the public welfare ought not to hold office abroad. I do not wish any such man to speak for our country in a foreign land. But this whole discussion seems to be a good deal out of place. The question is on agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference, which involves a great many matters, of which this is only one, and involves the fate of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD—It has been remarked that the letter under consideration was published at the request of the United States. I would like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts whether there is evidence of that fact?

Mr. SUMNER—Certainly. The Secretary of State says so in his letter. He confesses it.

Mr. HOWARD—I am inclined to think that the House has done exactly right in calling off all compensation to the present Minister resident in Portugal. The letter as has been very justly remarked, contains many very severe strictures on the conduct and policy of Congress, which I think had commenced its session at the date of that letter.

Mr. SUMNER—The letter was written in April.

Mr. HOWARD—Then Congress had been in session some months before the date of the letter. I do not understand what right an American Minister abroad has to pass such reflections upon the legislative authority of this country, whether they could be found in a private letter or a public one. We can draw no distinction of the land. Sir, an American Minister abroad who assumes to censure the conduct of his country at home, or its policy, or to set himself up as a judge or a censor of the public conduct of his country at home, is not, in my opinion, fit to be a Representative of that country. It does not pertain to him, Sir, either in his public or private letters to dabble in the politics of his country, or show himself a partizan. I listened, Sir, with a great deal of pain to the sentiments contained in that letter. It is written in a spirit of partisanship—a spirit of hired and paid partisanship—written for the very purpose of being used as a partisan document. The person to whom it was addressed saw fit to use it for that purpose, and it has been used for the promotion of the interest in which it was written. I prefer, Sir, to teach the gentleman who thus assumes to represent the American Government abroad that for the future he cannot be paid for spending his time in Portugal in such vile and unworthy employment.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would regret very much to see the report adopted. Congress would not, he thought, be sustained by the country in any such action. He had heard it stated over and over again that the fate of a bill depended on agreeing to the report of a Conference Committee. He did not believe it in this case. There were four days of this session still remaining, and he had seen many appropriation bills passed within two days of an adjournment. There was no danger of the failure of the bill, and he hoped the Senate would not be driven into agreeing to what it did not indorse. There was no justification for refusing to pay this salary, except it could be found in the fact that the Minister had written a private letter which had become public without his knowledge or consent. But suppose it was a public letter, addressed to one of the journals of the country by himself for publication, would that be sufficient justification for refusing to pay his salary? He thought not. He contended there was nothing in Mr. HARVEY'S letter which merited the punishment proposed by the Conference Committee.

Mr. HOWARD resumed the floor in reply to Mr. HENDRICKS.

Mr. COWAN defended Mr. HARVEY, and in the course of his remarks read the following dispatch, received yesterday from Gov. BROWNLOW, which he said was a filthy allusion to the President, written by a high official, and published by the Secretary of the Senate:

NASHVILLE, July 19, 1866.

To Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We have fought the battle and won it. We have ratified the Constitutional Amendment in the House, 43 to 11 against—two of ANDREW JOHNSON'S tools not voting. Give my respects to the dead dog of the White House.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Mr. HOWARD asked if the allusion to the President as a dead dog was not intended as a sort of echo to the 22d of February speech, in which the author of that speech spoke of Col. FORNEY as a "dead duck."

Mr. COWAN said he supposed it was, but he would like to know why this phrase, dropped in the heat of debate, had been kept so constantly before the country? Why did the opponents of the President pick up a hasty expression from a serenade speech and ring the changes on it so long?

At the conclusion of Mr. COWAN'S speech, Mr. FESSENDEN resumed the floor, and in a few remarks characterized the action of the Committee of Conference on the matter referred to as undignified, and repeated that he would not vote for it unless to save the bill.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in opposition to the Conference report. He said the Secretary of the Senate drew a large salary for doing nothing, and that he published two newspapers, in which he was constantly pouring fourth diatribes against the President and his supporters.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. BUCKALEW called for the yeas and nays after Mr. HARRIS (in the Chair) had announced the vote and the affirmative; but the Chair decided that it was too late; so the yeas and nays were not recorded and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate take up the bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the Civil Appropriation Bill would be taken up and finished first.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, favored Mr. WILSON'S motion and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. YATES hoped the Bounty Bill would be taken up and passed without delay.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion with the understanding that his bill should be taken up as soon as the Civil Bill was disposed of.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the property taken from the rebel privateer *Florida* shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the proceeds thereof distributed as other prize money is distributed according to law. The value of the property taken from the *Florida*, Mr. GRIMES said, was $14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, adopting an amendment providing for the publication of the medical and surgical history of the war, under the superintendence of Surgeon-General BARNES.

The vote was reconsidered, and the proposition was adopted, after being amended so that the work be done at the public printing office under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of compensation to the loyal owners of slaves mustered into the military service under the act of July 24, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER—Does that come from a committee.

Several Senators—"No."

Mr. SUMNER—Then it is not in order.

Mr. DAVIS—Why not?

Mr. SUMNER—I call for the reading of the rule.

Mr. DAVIS—I will read the law.

Mr. SUMNER—Let us have the rule first.

Mr. DAVIS—No; the law first and the rule after.

The Clerk read the rule of the Senate providing that no amendment for an additional appropriation shall be put upon an appropriation bill, unless reconsidered by a Committee or to carry out the provisions of an existing law.

Mr. DAVIS—Read the act of July 24, 1864.

Mr. WILSON offered as a substitute for Mr. DAVIS' amendment, providing that so much money belonging to the commutation fund as is now in the Treasury be appropriated to the payment of loyal slave-owners, providing that no moneys shall be paid except on satisfactory proof of continuous loyalty during the war.

Mr. CRESSWELL advocated the payment of loyal slaveowners under the Act of July 24, 1864. He believed the faith of the Government was fully pledged for this purpose, and if it were not adhered to he knew of some of the best Union men and original emancipationists in Maryland who would be impoverished. There was now in the Treasury a commution fund amounting to $9,500,000.

Pending the consideration of the amendment the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned, to meet at 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M., and proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia according to the resolution adopted yesterday.

Bills of the following titles were passed:

To incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Washington.

To incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Washington.

Authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia, and appropriating $200,000 therefor, one-half of which is to be raised by taxation in the District.

To incorporate the Washington Land and Building Company of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Club of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the General Hospital of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the Washington Horse Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

To authorize the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of a railroad from between Knoxville and Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia.

To annul the 34th section of the Declaration of Rights of Maryland, so far as it applies to the District of Columbia. This bill provides that the 34th section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, adopted in 1776, so far as the same has been recognized and adopted in the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby repealed and annulled, and that all sales, gifts and devizes prohibited by the said section, or any law passed in accordance therewith, shall be, when hereafter made, valid and effectual.

To incorporate the Washington Temperance Society.

To amend the charter of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad by prohibiting the extension of the track over Pennsylvania-avenue, and requiring the Company to expend $100,000 within one year in the construction of a tunnel east of the Capitol to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Senate at 10:15 P. M. abjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. DEMING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish and protect National Cemeteries, which was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

Mr. BANKS, on leave, introduced a joint resolution giving the building recently occupied for the purposes of a fair in aid of the Home for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors to the Home for an additional fair, together with all the materials, &c., which was read three times and passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1,000; which was read three times and passed.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee.

Mr. BINGHAM withdrew the demand for the previous question, and modified his substitute so as to read:

Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also shown, to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the Government, laws and authority of the United States; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oath of office required by existing laws.

Mr. BINGHAM renewed the call for the previous question.

Mr. BOUTWELL desired to offer the following as a substitute for Mr. BINGHAM'S:

When Tennessee shall have ratified the Amendment to the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and shall have established an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction, who are not less than twenty-one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such; provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now entitled to vote.

Mr. BINGHAM declined to let the amendment be offered.

Mr. WARD desired to offer an amendment adding to that offered by Mr. BINGHAM a provision "That the United States do hereby recognize the Government of the State of Tennessee, inaugurated under and by the Convention which assembled on the 9th day of January, 1865, at the City of Nashville, as the legitimate Government of said State, entitled to the guarantee and other rights of State Government under the Constitution."

Mr. BINGHAM declined to let the amendment be offered, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The preamble was then ordered to be read a third time. Then the House got into some confusion about the preamble, which finally resolved itself into a motion to reconsider the vote by which the preamble was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, which motion was laid on the table by a vote of 105 to 29.

Mr. LE BLOND addressed the Speaker as if on a question of order, and commenced to say that a portion of the members on his side desired very much to vote for the resolution but could not vote for the preamble.

He was interrupted by calls to order, and was informed by the Speaker that if he had a question of order he must state it.

Mr. LE BLOND, resuming his remarks, stated, amid loud calls to order, that, as the House would have to vote on the resolution and preamble as an entirety, some members on his side would vote against the whole thing.

The Speaker stated that there was no precedent known to the oldest member where, after a bill had been ordered to be engrossed and the question occurred on its passage, a part of it could be passed and a part rejected. That was utterly impossible. The time to vote for or against a preamble was on ordering to be engrossed.

The previous question having been seconded on the passage of the joint resolution, Mr. BINGHAM rose to close the debate, but yielded half an hour to Mr. BOUTWELL, who proceeded to address the House against the joint resolution.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that after the most careful reflection, through taunts and jeers, he was still as deeply convinced as ever of the unwholesome and dangerous nature of this proceeding. He was conscious that his voice reached unwilling ears, as it seemed to be the fixed purpose of the House, in the presence of a great political struggle, to adopt this measure. He demanded a system of impartial suffrage to the colored people of Tennessee first, and, then, to the colored people of the whole revolted and still rebellious section of the country. He was notroubled about the action of the Tennessee Legislature. That action, although informal in some respects, would be controlled by the certificate as to what the Legislature had done. His objection to this measure was fundamental. It was that the Government of Tennessee was not in fact, a Republican Government. What was the House declaring to-day in the name of the people of the country and under the Constitution? It was declaring that a "State Constitution on which more than 80,000 of the male citizens of the State were forever, for themselves and for their posterity, deprived of all part in the government of the State," was "republican in form." On the contrary, it was "an aristocracy"—"an oligarchy." He did not question for a moment the power of Congress to enfranchise the negroes of Tennessee, and of the whole South, but he would reject Tennessee and North Carolina and Arkansas until they themselves did this just and proper thing. They had the authority of President LINCOLN, of President JOHNSON, and of many acts of this and the past Congress for the position that they might exact conditions precedent for the admission of these States to representative power. He asked the House to consider the condition of Tennessee, with 200,000 able-bodied male citizens, and with its governing power placed in the hands of less than 60,000 of them. By the Constitution of Tennessee, more than "half of the white male citizens were disfranchised, and 80,000 male colored citizens." An aggregate of 140,000 men were thus excluded from all participation in the Government, and 60,000 put themselves forward as the State, and this House was solemnly resolving in the presence of the country, and with the light of history and of the traditions of the Republic, "That that was a republican form of Government."

What did they invite and invoke in the future? Did members suppose that those 60,000 disfranchised rebels would rest quietly under their exclusion? They were entirely mistaken if they supposed anything of the kind. There would be a combination between the 80,000 disfranchised colored men and the 60,000 disfranchised rebels and they would overturn the Government of that State, and what the House was doing to-day for Tennessee it would be hereafter invited to do for the other ten States of the South. There was but one other alternative for the colored men of the South, and that was to swarm over the border and compete with the white men of the North in their labor. Justice and expediency were united indissolubly, and the men of the North could not be unjust to the former slave race without themselves suffering the bitter penalty of that injustice. He was attached to party as much as any man could be, but he knew that since 1856 the jewel of his party had been consistency based on justice. And now they were abandoning justice and accepting inconsistency. The history of the country was full of warning to political parties; but it might be asked were these to be forever excluded? By no means. They had assurances from North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas that if Congress would but demand impartial justice, the people of those States, who were loyal to the Union, would enter the contest, demand it, fight for it, and ultimately secure it. His firm conviction was that the House was to-day surrendering up four millions of people—surrendering the cause of justice—degrading itself and the great party which had controlled the country in the most trying trial in the history of the world. He entered his protest against it, believing it to be wrong.

Mr. HIGBY stated why he should vote against the joint resolution. He would have yielded his objection to it if he had seen a shadow of hope coming from the State of Tennessee itself; but he found on examining the Constitution of Tennessee that the voting power was confined exclusively to the white population. His second objection was that Tennessee would be admitted under the joint resolution with the same number of representatives that she was entitled to before the war, whereas she should only have the number to which she would be entitled under the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM closed the debate. He declared it a matter of painful regret that any gentleman hitherto supposed to intend well to his country should take the position taken by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and advocate the placing of the destinies of the Government in the hands of the disloyal majority. The gentleman from Massachusetts had complained of Tennessee for having disfranchised those who had disfranchised themselves by striking at the National Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated that his objection was that the colored people were disfranchised.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that Mr. BOUTWELL had spoken of the white voters of Tennessee as a minority, and he claimed that the 63,000 voters under the new Constitution and laws represented 440,000 of its white population, which was as two to one of its black population. The gentleman from Massachusetts had argued that Tennessee could not be admitted because she had not extended the elective franchise to her black citizens. But on that principle, why not exclude Missouri, which disfranchised her black population and her rebel population?

Mr. FINCK interrupted to say that he attached no consequence to the act of the Tennessee Legislature. He did not believe it to be an expression of the will of her people. But the great paramount question here was whether or not that State ought to be represented in Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM said he thought so too, and hoped his colleague would excuse him from yielding further.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether no time for discussion was to be allowed to the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. BINGHAM declined to yield any more of his time. He asserted that Tennessee was as republican as Massachusetts, on the principle that the majority, whether black or white, had the right to control its political power. That was the principle which the gentleman from Massachusetts repudiated to-day. The admission of the State of Tennessee was no surrender of that principle, unless the right of disfranchised rebels was set up. If Tennessee did not admit black men to vote, neither did Ohio, nor Pennsylvania, nor a majority of the States of the Union. Tennessee was to-day as eminently entitled to be represented here as any State in the Union. She had entitled herself to it by the adherence of her people to the varying fortunes of the Republic. There was no member on this floor who had any right to assume for himself a higher or greater measure of patriotism than was to be attributed to every loyal leading man of Tennessee represented in this great movement. Why not, then, trust Tennessee, to do justice to all her people, as all those States must inevitably be trusted, subject to the great guarantee that if they abuse their privileges as to the inherent and universal right of the people, Congress will by law redress the great wrong? If Tennessee was not Republican in form, neither was New-York, nor Ohio. If she was not entitled to representation, neither was Massachusetts nor Indiana. What then remained to be done but to declare that inasmuch as Tennessee had ratified in good faith the Constitutional Amendment, and given evidence to satisfy Congress of the return of her people to their allegiance, she is entitled to representation in Congress.

The House proceeded to vote on the passage of the joint resolution. During the vote the absence of many members on account of illness, &c., was announced.

Mr. FINCK and several other Democratic members, while voting "aye," protested against the preamble.

Mr. ELDRIDGE used the expression that he spat upon it.

Mr. BROOMALL stated that he was paired with Mr. LONGYEAR. He was invited by the Democrats to state how he would have voted; but he declined to answer at first. He subsequently, however, announced that if he believed in the preamble he would vote "Aye," but that he did not believe in the preamble.

When Mr. STEVENS voted "Aye" there was an outburst of laughter on all sides of the House.

The Speaker, having directed the Clerk to call his name, voted "Aye."

The joint resolution was passed—125 to 12—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Baxter, Bigwell, Bingham, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kasson, Kerr, Ketcham, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lafin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lynch, Marston, McCullough, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas of Maryland, John L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Maine, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom of Minnesota, Woodbridge, Wright, Schuyler Colfax—125.

NAYS—Alley, Benjamin, Boutwell, Eliot, Higby, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Loan, McClurg, Paine, Williams—12.

The announcement of the result was greeted with general applause on the floor and in the galleries.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights:

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and,

Whereas, Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [Here the amendment is quoted.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

Amendments were offered by Mr. BINGHAM and by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and then on motion of Mr. KELLEY, the bill and amendments were laid on the table, 96 to 37.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following as a question of privilege;

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that when Congress adjourns on the —— it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the first day of December next, unless sooner convened by the President, or the joint call of the presiding officers of both Houses, who are hereby authorized to exercise power in case of emergency.

The Speaker stated it was for the House to decide whether the resolution should be entertained as a question of privilege. It was a very delicate question for a presiding officer to settle, as the resolution devolved increased duties which might result in grave consequences. He therefore, under the rule which authorized him, submitted the question to the House.

An argument on the constitutional bearing of the question was opened by Mr. ORTH and participated in by Messrs. FINCK, SHELLABARGER, DAWES, GARFIELD, KASSON, JOHNSON and STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS said if we adjourn now to meet on Saturday the first of December, Congress controls the action of the President as if it was in session, and that is my object. I do not pretend to deny it. I do not want to leave honest men to be his victims, and to be dealt with as he chooses in vacation. We have the right to delegate the power to judge of the emergency. Congress is a very different body from the Executive. Where an executive officer has a particular power devolved on him he is confined to the exercise of that power. But this and all other legislative bodies have, under the well known principle of the common law, all the powers necessary for the legislation of a free government whether those powers are enumerated or not except, when they are expressly taken away by the organic law. Congress has the power in this case, not by any delegation of power but inherently. There is no power to restrain Congress from vesting the doorkeeper, if it chooses, with the right to call Congress together in case of emergency. How unwise it would be if i were not so. There may be times when we are in the midst of a revolution and when the duty devolving upon a political officer may not be by him exercised for calling Congress together. It might not be for his interest or for the interest of his operations to see this body in session. The whole safety of the country may depend upon our assembling here in particular emergencies; and is it to be said that Congress cannot provide for that emergency, and that we are to be left helpless victims at the feet of the conspirators? Is it to be said that we shall not have the power to assemble, unless the President convenes us? If so, we might never be called. Suppose there was a *coup d'etat*. I am supposing what may well happen, what has happened in other countries, making it necessary for legislative bodies to declare themselves *en permanence*. Suppose that should happen in this country. "I hope it will not; but I dread it." Are we to be with our hands tied, and nobody able to sound the clarion and call us together? Why, Sir, we would be a most impotent body if we were in such a helpless condition. If there were no other depository for this power, I would not object to giving it to the Chief-Justice. But that we have the right to lodge the power somewhere cannot be doubted any more than that we are entitled "by the law of self-defence" to take care of ourselves when assaulted.

The House proceeded to vote on the resolution. The House voted by 62 to 51 to entertain as a privileged question. Refused to lay it on the table by 58 to 68, and finally rejected it—48 to 75. The following is the last vote in detail.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, Hart, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Cowan, Hubbell of Iowa, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moulton, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Price, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Stevens, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Walker, Wentworth, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ancona, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker Banks, Baxter, Bingham, Boyer, Buckland, Bundy, Conkling, Davis, Daws, Dawson, Defries, Delano, Eldridge, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Harding, of Kentucky, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbard, Humphrey, Jencks, Johnson, Kasson, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lafin, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, Marston, McIndoe, McRuer, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Paine, Phelps, Pike, Radford, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Rndall, of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice, of Massachusetts, Ritter, Rollin, Ross, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horne, of Missouri, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, of Iowa, Woodbridge, Wright—75 votes.

The House then at 4:30 adjourned.

THE FRY AND CONKLING INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Select Committee of House of Representatives Appointed to Investigate the Affairs of the Office of the Provost-Marshal-General.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, made on Saturday last, on the investigation ordered by the House into the Bureau of Provost-Marshal-General FRY, and the sending of a letter by that officer to Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, read in the House on the 29th of April last, against Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, deserves a more extended notice than is contained in the ordinary telegraphic report of the proceedings of the House. The Report is unanimous, and signed by every member of the Committee.

The Committee was appointed on the 30th of April, and consisted of Messrs. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio; WINDOM, of Minnesota; BOYER, of Pennsylvania; COOK, of Illinois; and WARNER, of Connecticut.

The Committee first took up, at Mr. CONKLING's request, the statements of FRY against him, and gave Gen. FRY the opportunity to justify writing the letter, and to substantiate its truth.

Much testimony was taken. Gen. FRY was represented in person, and by Gen. JEFFRIES and Mr. RIDDLE as counsel. Mr. HOTCHKISS, of the Binghamton District, has attended the sessions of the Committee on behalf of Mr. CONKLING.

THE CHARGES.

Gen. FRY, in the BLAINE letter, made substantially four charges against Mr. CONKLING:

1. That "in the Summer of 1863 Mr. CONKLING made a case for himself by telegraphing to the War Department that the Provost-Marshal of his District required legal advice, which he was hereupon empowered to give," and afterward, in the Spring of 1865, after he was elected to Congress, obtaining through "his friend, Mr. DANA," then Assistant Secretary of War, without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or of Gen. FRY, a commission, clothed with extraordinary powers to investigate frauds in the Western Division of New-York connected with, and growing out of the transactions concerning the draft and raising of volunteers.

2. That having accepted the commission, he was as careful to cover up and prevent the prosecution of frauds in the Utica (his own) District as he was to expose and prosecute them in the Elmira District.

3. That he quarreled with the Provost-Marshal-General because he (Mr. CONKLING) was defeated in his efforts to control the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. That he received, illegally, and as an excessive fee, $3,000 compensation for his services in making such investigations, and in acting as Judge-Advocate of the Court-martial which, in the Spring and Summer of 1865, tried and convicted Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. HADDOCK, Provost-Marshal, of fraudulent and corrupt practices in office—drawing subsequently his salary as Member of Congress-elect—insinuating also that large amounts had been paid by his District and by guilty parties to Mr. CONKLING.

The Committee were also directed to investigate alleged corruptions and malpractices in the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau. Only one branch of the investigation, however, so far has been reported upon. The Committee in their report say they have "excluded all testimony bearing upon the conduct of Gen. FRY as Provost-Marshal-General, except so far as that was deemed necessary to a full investigation of the charges against Mr. CONKLING. The testimony touching the Hoboken credits and the disposal of the $54,000 bounty money arising therefrom was admitted to show, as was alleged, a settled purpose on the part of Gen. FRY to injure Mr. CONKLING, dating back long anterior to the Blaine letter, and evinced by his alleged attempts to procure by a corrupt bargain testimony to be used against Mr. CONKLING in relation to certain alleged frauds in the Utica District of the State of New-York. Your Committee deemed it a legitimate subject of inquiry to investigate to that extent the motive of Gen. FRY and its connection, if any, with the animus which prompted the letter to Mr. BLAINE. Both parties were, therefore, allowed full opportunity to introduce testimony to that point."

The Committee refer to the only communication ever sent by Mr. CONKLING to which the charge can relate, and then say:

"It will be observed that the dispatch does not inform the Secretary of War that the Provost-Marshal required legal advice, but was a succinct statement of the actual state of facts, and a request that the Secretary should direct what should be done in an emergency which excited the apprehensions of the friends of the Government. In the opinion of the Committee, Mr. CONKLING did only what he was fully justified in doing in this matter, and there is no evidence tending, however remotely, to show that in sending the dispatch, he was influenced by any merely personal motive."

The latter branch of the charge that Mr. CONKLING obtained his authority to investigate frauds in 1865 through his friend Mr. DANA, without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or of Gen. FRY, the Report disposes of as follows:

"It has been proved before the Committee by the testimony of the Secretary of War, that about the 30th of March, 1865, the Secretary of War directed Mr. DANA to telegraph to Mr. CONKLING to come to Washington to consult with the Secretary in relation to certain frauds in Western New-York, in regard to which a report had been made by Major LUDDINGTON, an inspecting officer, who had been sent to New-York for the purpose of investigation. On the 2d of April Mr. CONKLING came to Washington, and had an interview with the Secretary of War, who then urged him to take charge of the investigation referred to; that Mr. CONKLING expressed himself very reluctant to engage in it. The Secretary of War expressed to Mr. CONKLING an unqualified opinion that there was nothing in the service which he asked of him incompatible with his position as a Member of Congress elect, and gave him reasons at length for that opinion. The Secretary of War also testified that, if there was anything wrong in Mr. CONKLING's taking that duty at that time, the wrong rests on the shoulders of the Secretary of War, and not on Mr. CONKLING's. That the Secretary is the person that ought to be responsible, in the public judgment, for forcing upon Mr. CONKLING what the Secretary regarded as a public duty; and that he had no other reason for forcing it upon Mr. CONKLING than the facts that he thought it a vital duty, and knew Mr. CONKLING to be competent to perform it."

The Committee further say:

"It appears from the testimony of Mr. DANA that the appointment of Mr. CONKLING was not made without notifying Gen. FRY, but that on the 3d day of April, the day of the date of the papers which were given to Mr. CONKLING, and the day on which he signified his willingness to undertake the duty, Gen. FRY was informed by Mr. DANA that the Secretary of War had employed Mr. CONKLING for this purpose, and had directed that he, Mr. FRY, should put into Mr. CONKLING's hands at once all the papers relating to Major HADDOCK."

COVERING UP FRAUDS.

The next allegation of the letter is as follows:

"But as hereafter shown, he was as zealous in preventing prosecutions at Utica as he was in making them at Elmira, and the main ground of difficulty between Mr. CONKLING and myself has been that I wanted exposure at both places, while he wanted concealment at one."

On this the Committee say:

"No evidence was given before the Committee tending to show any effort on the part of Mr. CONKLING to prevent the prosecution of any one in Utica or elsewhere, and the inquiry was therefore narrowed to the question whether he had in any manner neglected to communicate to the Department information which he ought to have given in relation to frauds upon the Government, and especially whether he had neglected to do so because such information would have been used against particular individuals or persons living in the Utica District. In the inquiry upon this point the testimony was confined, by the ruling of the Committee, to the single fact whether frauds existed which had come to the knowledge of Mr. CONKLING, and which he had not made known to the Department. Evidence offered in relation to alleged frauds in the Utica District, of which Mr. CONKLING was not shown to have had any knowledge, was not received by the Committee; nor was evidence received in relation to matters concerning which full information had been given to the Government; the Committee believing that it was the duty of the War Department to determine what prosecutions should be instituted when the facts were within the knowledge of the Department, and that Mr. CONKLING discharged his whole duty in that behalf when the information which he had himself received had been communicated to the War Department."

The Committee then take up *seriatim* every specification in Gen. FRY's letter of alleged wrong or neglect in Mr. CONKLING. They review the case of Capt. JOSEPH P. RICHARDSON, the first Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-first District, and show that Mr. CONKLING had nothing improper to do with his restoration to office, or with advising any concealment. The Report states that Mr. CONKLING's whole action in this matter was to join with other citizens of his district in writing a letter to the President, advising an investigation of the acts of Capt. RICHARDSON. Except this, the Committee find that Mr. CONKLING had no part in the matter, and the following is their comment upon this point:

"The letter referred to was written by Mr. CONKLING, and the concurrence of the following eminent citizens of that district was indorsed thereon: Hon. W. J. BACON, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Hon. WARD HUNT, ERASTUS CLARK, T. R. WALKER and C. H. HOPKINS. The Committee have failed to discover any evidence of any unworthy or improper motive on the part of Mr. CONKLING, or the other gentlemen concurring in that letter, nor can the Committee perceive how it is possible to imagine that the letter affords any indication, however remote, that Mr. CONKLING was zealous to prevent the prosecution of Mr. RICHARDSON, or desirous of concealing his acts from scrutiny. Indeed, the main object of the letter seems to have been to ask an investigation."

The Committee fully consider the case of Capt. PETER B. CRANDALL, Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-first District. They exonorate Capt. CRANDALL from all blame, reviewing at length Gen. FRY's imputations upon him, and they find in the language of the Report, "that in relation to Capt. CRANDALL no concealment was possible." They find further that Mr. DANA testifies to the statement of Gen. FRY that he knew nothing which Capt. CRANDALL had done or omitted which he should not have done or omitted.

In conclusion, as to Capt. CRANDALL, they find that he was strictly honest, and that no act was done or recommendation made by Mr. CONKLING in regard to him, which can be the proper subject for criticism. The Committee at this point noticed the attempt of Gen. FRY to give the impression from the testimony of one KINNEY, that some impropriety had been committed by Mr. CONKLING in receiving disclosures from one AARON RICHARDSON, and extending to him the protection of the Government, and the report states that in this particular Mr. CONKLING only complied with the proper instructions of the Secretary of War. The Committee then noticed the allegation of Gen. FRY that Mr. CONKLING sought to have the Government employ counsel to defend Capt. CRANDALL in relation to $20,000 of bonds. The Report states the facts at length, and finds that Mr. CONKLING transmitted to the War Department a statement of the circumstances connected with these bonds, and called the attention of the Government to the matter; and that beyond this, he did nothing whatever in relation to it. The following is the language of the Committee concerning this point:

"The Committee regard the action of Mr. CONKLING in directing the attention of the Department to the condition of this fund and the manifest danger of its loss to the Government as highly commendable. Nor have the Committee been able to discover anything improper in the conduct of Capt. CRANDALL in relation to these bonds."

RECEIVING IMPROPER FEES.

The Committee bestow much space upon the insinuation by Gen. FRY that Mr. CONKLING received any fees beyond those paid him by the Government. The Report says:

"That such a charge should, without any shadow of cause, be made in any way, it seems almost incredible. But that it should be carefully couched in the forms of insinuation, showing timidity and solicitude in the author to avoid responsibility, and should then be written out and sent to Congress, to be read in the presence of the nation, and preserved against the accused and his children in the history of Congress, presents, as a libel, a case almost new—certainly singular—for its bad eminence as a wanton and inexcusable violation of the rights of a citizen and a member of the Government."

The following is the way the Committee dispose of the intimation that Mr. CONKLING received from the Government excessive compensation:

"The use that was made in the House of that part of this charge relating to the fee of $3,000, makes it due to Mr. CONKLING that it should be determined whether his being a member elect of this House rendered it improper or illegal for him to take the employment or its compensation; and the insinuation contained in this statement that the fee was excessive renders it proper to inquire whether it was such. As to the latter point, the Committee had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Mr. CONKLING's compensation for services rendered to the Government was a reasonable one. It had nothing to do with fixing its amount. That was left wholly to the Government. He accepted the service with reluctance, and upon the most pressing and repeated solicitations of the Secretary of War. He took it at the sacrifice of other professional business of equal value, or of perhaps greater value to him than he realized for this. He took it at a time when it was almost vital to the interests of the military service in New-York that they should be rendered. The Committee are of opinion that the Secretary of War rightly judged that no one could be found more eminently qualified on all accounts for the efficient discharge of that peculiar service, under the peculiar circumstances in which it was undertaken and rendered. The duties he assumed were discharged with consummate ability, and with integrity, diligence, and complete success. They went through about five months. They involved the examination of a large field of complicated facts; a labyrinth of frauds and villainies. The record of the trial makes some fifteen hundred pages of matter, and resulted not only in discovering and punishing these crimes against the Government, but also in the conviction and punishment of the Acting Provost-Marshal-General of West New-York, Major HADDOCK, and in the recovery from him of a fine of $10,000, paid into the United States Treasury, besides the further sum of over $200,000, which he was constrained to pay over after the commencement of the prosecution.

The Committee have come unanimously to the conclusion that the conduct of Mr. CONKLING, in entering upon that service, and in its management throughout, was not only free from any improper, selfish, or unpatriotic motive, and from all just grounds of reproach, but his services were singularly able, faithful, and in results valuable to the Government."

The Report then reviews with great research the law, and treats exhaustively the question whether there was any impropriety, technical or otherwise, in Mr. CONKLING, while Representative-elect, acting as counsel for the Government in prosecuting HADDOCK; and also whether, in so acting, he in any sense held an office. The Report finds that there was no impropriety whatever in the matter. The following extract will sufficiently show the conclusions of the Committee:

"Mr. CONKLING's services in the Haddock trial were not 'the duties of any other office,' within the meaning of the act of 1852, and he was entitled to compensation therefor, the same as for any private service rendered by him in his profession. His having, therefore, received this money as the ordinary earnings of his profession, its receipt no more requires him to decline to draw his salary for that time than the collection of any of his other earnings during that time requires it."

GEN. FRY'S OBJECT IN MAKING THE CHARGES.

The Committee having determined the groundlessness of each of Gen. FRY's accusations, and having found that the misstatements were intentional, proceeded to consider his good or bad faith in making them beyond the question of mere false statement or malice. The Committee say:

"They are unanimously of opinion that none of the charges in the letter, whether made directly and openly, or indirectly and covertly, have any foundation in truth, and that the conduct of Mr. CONKLING in relation to each of the matters investigated by the Committee has been above reproach, and that no circumstances sufficient to excite reasonable suspicion have arisen which could justify or excuse the attack made upon him in the letter of Gen. FAY."

THE HOBOKEN REVELATIONS.

The Report then characterizes in very strong language the act of Gen. FRY, and pronounces his statements intentionally false and as showing the motive which instigated him, the Report sets forth a closely knit chain of evidence concerning frauds and official malfeasance in enlistments at Hoboken and New-York, and the alleged attempt of FRY to fasten some injurious charge falsely upon Mr. CONKLING. The Committee state that Gen. FRY entered into an arrangement with THEODORE ALLEN and his partners RILEY and HUGHES, bounty-brokers, New-York, to enlist "bounty-jumpers and deserters," the alleged purpose being to lay the foundation for alternate arrests of "bounty-jumpers;" that Gen. FRY agreed with these brokers, ALLEN doing the business with FRY, that the deserters and bounty-jumpers should be mustered into the military service, and at once allowed to desert; that he, Gen. FRY, would order credits to be given for these enlistments, and would allow the brokers to sell these credits to such localities as would give the highest price. That Gen. FRY accordingly issued an order to carry out this plan, signed by himself, and marked "special and confidential." That during the first nine days of the proceeding fifty odd bounty-jumpers were enlisted, credited, the credits sold for the highest amount paid for local bounty in New-Jersey, and the proceeds received by THEO. ALLEN & CO. On the tenth day 183 "jumpers" and deserters were mustered in, but were not allowed to desert, but arrested by L. C. BAKER and ALLEN, taken to Fort Lafayette, and in about a month discharged. That these 183 "jumpers" were regularly credited, and the credits placed in the hands of ALLEN & Co., to be sold as the other credits had been, and they were sold to the Mayor of Jersey City for $126,000 in cash. The mustering officer required ALLEN & Co. to pay to him, as security against the desertion of these men, (*i. e.*, to be turned over to the Government in case they deserted, and to be paid to them in case they went to the front,) $300 per man. For three of these men no $300 were paid, ALLEN & Co. saying that it was of no consequence, as the whole amount paid would very soon be paid back to them on the order of Gen. FRY. The sum thus paid by ALLEN & Co. to Col. ILGES, the mustering officer, was $54,000. This was on the 12th of March, and the facts were at once reported to FRY. On the 16th of March Col. ILGES, the mustering officer, proceeded to Washington and laid the case before Gen. FRY in person, and on the next day THEODORE ALLEN was, as he says, telegraphed by Gen. FRY to come to Washington. He says he reached the War Department after business hours, and was told that it was too late to see Gen FRY. He sent in his card and was immediately admitted. He told Gen. FRY that he had come in answer to his summons. FRY said yes, he had telegraphed him. The following is an extract from the testimony of THEO. ALLEN, set out in the Report:

"Gen. FRY then asked what had become of the money that had been received. I told him that I had it all, or the firm had it, with the exception of $54,000 that Col. ILGES had retained. He asked if Col. BAKER had ever asked me for any part of that money. I told him no, he had not, and that Col. ILGES held $54,000 of that money, and that I considered I was entitled to it through the agreement between Gen. FRY, myself and Col. BAKER, and that Col. ILGES held it and would not pay it over till he was ordered to do so by Gen. FRY, on the ground that the general order would not allow him to do so, unless Gen. FRY ordered him to do so. He then said 'that is all well; we shall see about it.' Said he, the matter I wanted to see you most about was with reference to recruiting affairs at Utica. I told him I was acquainted with a party named BURKE and another named RICHARDSON, who were doing recruiting business at Utica, and thought I could get all the information possible. He said he thought so too, and that he thought I was just the person to get all the information, and for that reason he had sent for me, because he would not trust any of Col. BAKER's officers. He said there appeared to be in Utica enormous frauds in the Provost-Marshal's department as it was conducted by Capt. CRANDALL, and that he wanted to get at these frauds; that he had tried and had not been successful, and that he wished me to go to Utica. I told him I thought from what I had known of recruiting in Utica, and from what I had heard, that if he had found out any frauds in Utica I did not think they would implicate Capt. CRANDALL, but would point more directly to Major HADDOCK. He said he did not want any evidence against Major HADDOCK, but against Capt. CRANDALL, and he also wanted evidence that would implicate Mr. CONKLING in the frauds, because he had set himself in opposition to him (Gen. FRY) as the champion for Capt. CRANDALL, and that he wished me to proceed immediately to Utica and get that evidence. He said he wished me to go to Utica and get evidence that would implicate Mr. CONKLING in the frauds with Capt. CRANDALL, at all hazards; and while I was gone that he would order this money that Col. ILGES held to be paid over to me. I told him it was better that it be paid to RILEY, as he was the treasurer. He said the order should be made. That closed the conversation. I then left and went back to New-York."

ALLEN describes at large the attitude, and tone, and persuasions of FRY, and the Committee set forth at considerable length various items of evidence corroborating ALLEN's statement. The proof shows that ALLEN immediately returned to New-York, that he disclosed to four persons what had transpired with Gen. FRY, and that thereupon a plan was agreed upon to lead Gen. FRY into the belief that ALLEN had done the work required of him at Utica and had succeeded, and by making Gen. FRY so believe, to get the $54,000. Accordingly they waited a reasonable time to have gone to Utica and then concocted and sent the following telegram:

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ASTOR HOUSE, March 24, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

I have just returned from Utica, and Col. ILGES refuses to deliver the money received from me because your order is dated the 11th instead of 10th of March. Please answer through Col. BAKER.

THEO. ALLEN.

On the same day there came back the following answer:

[Original by telegraph.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1865.

Col. L. C. Baker, No. 12 Vesey-street, New-York City:

I have been informed by THEO. ALLEN, of New-York, that Col. ILGES declines to turn over the money received from the bounty-jumpers on the 11th inst. I wish you to see Col. ILGES and have him turn over this money as directed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ALLEN & Co. immediately sent for Col. ILGES, exhibited the foregoing dispatch, and demanded the $54,000. After much hesitation, Col. ILGES complied, and went with ALLEN, RILEY and HUGHES, whose firm-name was PETER RILEY & Co., to the bank where he had deposited the money, and gave them the following check, on which the money was immediately paid over:

No. 24. NEW-YORK, March 25, 1865.

National Broadway Bank, pay to Messrs. PETER RILEY & Co., or bearer, fifty-four thousand dollars.

$54,000. GUIDO ILGES,
Capt. 14th U. S Inf., Bvt.-Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

Among the evidence quoted in the Report, corroborating ALLEN as to his interview with FRY on the 18th of March, is the following dispatch, sent on that day, by FRY to BAKER:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1865.

ALLEN is here, and tells me he can provide information about the Utica District. I have told him to do so. He starts back to New-York to-night, and will see you. Produce all the facts in that case.

JAMES B FRY,
Col. L. C. BAKER, Provost-Marshal-General.
No. 12 Vesey-street, N. Y.

And also the following dispatch, sent by FRY to BAKER, the day after ALLEN telegraphed FRY that he had been to Utica, on receiving which news FRY had ordered the $54,000 to be paid over.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1865

Col. L. C. Baker, New-York:

You must prepare all the facts in the case of the Utica district, without reference to Maj. LUDDINGTON's report. It is absolutely necessary for me to have them, whether Maj. LUDDINGTON has been able to obtain them or not. See ALLEN and let him make it his business to straighten this matter out.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

The Report contains lengthy extracts from the statement of Col. ILGES, showing the facts in relation to the $54,000, showing that on the 17th of March he in person related to FRY all the details connected with the one hundred and eighty-three so-called "bounty-jumpers" and the $54,000, and asked instructions from FRY, at the same time saying that he felt it due to himself to demand a Court of Inquiry, when FRY "assured him that he had done his duty well, and only obeyed orders." Col. ILGES further says that on the 21st of March he wrote and sent to Gen. FRY a letter which appears at length in the Report, in which he says:

"I would further state that I have at my disposal $300 local bounty for each of these one hundred and eighty-three recruits, and that I received this amount from ALLEN, RILEY & Co., who had contracted with the counties for these credits; and I would, therefore, respectfully request that you inform me whether or not I am to refund this money to these parties, or to the proper representatives of the classes who received the credits."

And that in answer to the foregoing a letter was written by direction of Gen. FRY, of which the following is the conclusion:

And that the amount received for the purpose of paying bounties to these one hundred and eighty-three so-called bounty-jumpers the Provost-Marshal directs to be refunded to the parties who advanced it.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. OWENS,
Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GUIDO ILGES, United States Army, Hester-street, New-York.

GEN. FRY'S TRUTHFULNESS.

The Committee remark upon all the testimony on this subject, that all the statements relate to FRY and BAKER, and if susceptible of explanation, could be explained by them, but that "your Committee have not had the benefit of their knowledge as neither appeared as a witness." In this connection the Committee refer to the statement in FRY's letter denying Mr. CONKLING's allegation on the floor, that FRY justified HADDOCK. FRY's statement is, that until the 1st of April, 1865, he had no "proper evidence" from which he could suspect HADDOCK, and that Mr. CONKLING alone, up to that time, had questioned HADDOCK's honesty; and FRY intimates that Mr. CONKLING's opinion or statement of HADDOCK was not, in his judgment, reliable, and was not supported. The Committee dispose of this by stating that as early as Feb. 3, 1865, a detective made a report of HADDOCK's receiving bribes and being in corrupt complicity with one DALTON and one WIBEL. That upon this DALTON and WIBEL were arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary, but HADDOCK was let alone. That on the 28th of February, one LA FRANCE presented written charges to FRY against HADDOCK; that various other evidence was presented against him, and that on the 4th of April HADDOCK was first arrested, and by the order of the Secretary of War. The Committee say that they have considered all this evidence, so far as concerns their present Report, merely as showing Gen. FRY's motive in assailing the character of Mr. CONKLING, and that they reserve their recommendations and findings as to FRY's official conduct disconnected with his act and motive in libelling Mr. CONKLING until a further Report.

The Committee state that in disposing of the breach of privilege which has been committed, there should be an "examination of Mr. BLAINE's relations to this matter."

The report concludes as follows:

Your Committee submit for the consideration of the House the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, That all the statements contained in the letter of Gen. JAMES B. FRY to Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, a member of this House, bearing date the 27th of April, A. D. 1866, and which was read in this House on the 30th of April, A. D. 1866, in so far as those statements impute to Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a member of this House, any criminal, illegal, unpatriotic, or otherwise improper conduct or motives, either as to the matter of his procuring himself to be employed by the Government of the United States in the prosecution of military offences in the State of New-York, in the management of such prosecutions, in taking compensation therefor, or in any other charge, are wholly without foundation in truth; and for their publication there were, in the judgment of this House, no facts connected with said prosecutions furnishing either a palliation or an excuse.

Resolved, That Gen. FRY, an officer of the Government of the United States, and head of one of its military bureaus, in writing and publishing these accusations named in the preceding resolution, and which, owing to the crimes and wrongs which they impute to a member of this body, are of a nature deeply injurious to the official and personal character, influence and privileges of such member, and their publication originating, as in the judgment of the House they did, in no misapprehension of facts, but in the resentment and passion of their author, was guilty of a gross violation of the privileges of such member, and of this House, and his conduct in that regard merits and receives its unqualified disapprobation.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, Chairman.
W. WINDOM.
B. M. BOYER.
B. C. COOK.
SAMUEL L. WARNER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE OF CHOLERA.

The Official and Unofficial Reports—Timely Counsel from Dr. Harris.

The Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, noted the following cases which had been investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors:

LOUISA BUNCE, residing at No. 254 West Forty-third street, was reported ill of cholera on Friday morning. The sanitary officers disinfected the premises at an early hour, but the result of the case had not been made known at the time of making up the bulletin.

A boy aged 9 years, whose name has not been reported, was attacked on Friday morning at No. 9 West Eleventh-street. He was alive at latest accounts.

ANN REILLY, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 111 Mott-street, was taken ill of cholera on Thursday afternoon, and died at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, after an illness of less than twelve hours.

JAMES MASKELL, residing at No. 102 Washington-street, was attacked at 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon. The premises were found in an execrable condition, and the Sanitary Inspector caused them to be thoroughly disinfected. The result of this case had not been reported at the Sanitary Superintendent's office at the time of making up the official bulletin.

Mrs. BYRNE was reported ill of cholera on Thursday afternoon, at No. 47 Mott-street. She received prompt medical aid, and at last accounts was rapidly improving.

Mrs. HAMPTON, a native of England, 21 years of age, residing at No. 134 Mulberry-street, was attacked at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. When seen by the Sanitary Inspector, at 7:30, she was in collapse, and died at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, after eleven hours illness.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

By Police telegraph and from other sources we have the following:

Dr. CALHOUN, Medical Director at Hart's Island, died of cholera yesterday. He was a noble and self-sacrificing officer, and his conduct during the late war deserves honorable mention. Surgeon MILLHEAU, United States Army, and a corps of experienced civil physicians have been sent to the Island, and there is reason to believe that the epidemic can be checked.

The disease has also appeared on Governor's Island, but as yet only fatal case has been reported, and that case is under control. The same may be said of the disease on board the *San Salvador*, which sailed some days since with some 700 recruits for the United States army in Georgia. Thirteen cases occurred just previous to their landing on Tybee Island. There were but three deaths. The troops are now under the best medical care.

At 8:55 Dr. STEBBINS reported a Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Rivington-street, as sick with cholera; also FRANCIS GARTH, of No. 63 Mangin-street, (third floor, rear.)

At 12:30 ELLEN MURPHY, of No. 30 Pell-street, was reported.

IN BROOKLYN.

The following cases were reported yesterday morning on the Brooklyn bulletin of the Board of Health:

ANN SEVIS, No. 45 Laqueer-street, taken with the cholera; condition critical.

MARY JANE PATEN, southeast corner of Richard and Walcott streets, seized at midnight, July 18, died at 2 o'clock this A. M.

LAWRENCE RYAN, residing in Richard-street, attacked at 8 o'clock last night—critical this morning.

MARTIN BYRNE, Walcott-street, near Richard, taken sick at 4 A. M. July 17, died yesterday.

MARY BYRNE, Walcott-street, near Richard, collapse this A. M.

PATRICK DOCHRAN, Walcott-street, near Richard, sick for two days; collapse this A. M.

Dr. CONKLING, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, has made application to the Board of Health for permission to establish a cholera hospital in the Twelfth Ward, where the epidemic prevails.

Dr. BAUER, formerly Health Officer, reports that there were six new cases within a stone's throw of each other, in the Twelfth Ward. Dr. CONKLING objected to giving the names of the parties until the cases could be examined.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a report was read from Dr. CONKLING, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, showing that since the 8th inst. 19 persons have died of cholera in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. They all occurred among those whose sanitary condition was the worst that it is possible to conceive, and in nearly every case the attack could be directly traced to some indiscret on in eating or drinking. With few exceptions the patients were attended by physicians of their own choice, the inspectors rarely being called upon to do more than merely direct the disinfection of the premises. Cases have occurred where there was a necessity for the immediate removal of patients from overcrowded rooms or from damp, dark basements. Dr. CONKLING recommends the establishment of a hospital near the line which separates the Sixth and Twelfth Wards, such hospital to be used for the reception of patients from overcrowded tenement houses. The arrangements in cases where it is the duty of the Superintendent of the Poor to take charge of burials are very imperfect, and there is often great delay. The number of cases reported renders it expedient (says Dr. CONKLING) that an additional force of sanitary inspectors be detailed to serve in the Brooklyn office at night.

WHERE THE BROOKLYN CHOLERA OCCURED.

	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.
Second Ward	3	0	3
Fourth Ward	1	1	0
Fifth Ward	1	1	0
Sixth Ward	6	4	2
Seventh Ward	1	0	1
Eighth Ward	1	1	0
Ninth Ward	3	1	2
Tenth Ward	1	0	1
Eleventh Ward	1	1	0
Twelfth Ward	24	24	0
Fourteenth Ward	1	0	1
Twentieth Ward	1	0	1
Total	44	33	11

TIMELY LETTER FROM DR. HARRIS.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, July 20.

Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: An abstract of important information accumulated in the course of my duty as Corresponding Secretary of the Board is now nearly completed; but there are a few facts relating to the progress of cholera in Europe; also, some considerations concerning the sanitary preparations in our American towns where it is most expected, that need be laid before you to-day. In Europe, as we were informed by the correspondence of the chief sanitary authorities, cholera has been gradually progressing northward and eastward. It has now reached St. Petersburgh, after spreading very slowly through the southern Provinces of Russia, and in the northern German States during the Winter and Spring. In Prussia also, and in Saxony, the epidemic has lingered with great tenacity, and not the less on account of the massing of military forces. In the city and vicinity of Altenburg, where one wing of the Prussian army rested previous to the movement into Bohemia, the epidemic has reappeared with the same violence it exhibited on the same ground last Autumn and Winter. Prof. MAX VON PETTENKOFER, who has most carefully investigated the epidemic in all that region of country, has kindly forwarded to us a full account of it by the last mail. The practical deductions from all his researches there may be summed up thus for our instruction:

First—Cholera was clearly proved to have been introduced by travelers who sickened with the disease and by visitors returning from the infected towns.

Second—That such is the facility of such transmission of the disease, and such the uncertainty and public inconvenience and evil of any universal prohibitory restraint upon commercial intercourse, that it is futile to depend upon the isolation and quarantine of entire towns and districts, or upon general interruption of intercourse, though the houses, the grounds, and the evacuated fluids of the sick should be continually disinfected.

Third—In a printed letter of advice to physicians, sanitary officers and the people, on "Cholera Prevention," jointly issued by Profs. M. V. PETTENKOFER (in the University of Munich,) W. GRIES, (in the University of Berlin,) and C. A. WUNDERLICH, (in the University of Leipsic,) the people of Europe are urged to rely upon continual and thorough disinfection and cleansing as the best means of protection against cholera. All putrescent or fermenting matter, and very particularly all excrements and whatever has received the choleraic discharges of the sick, must be disinfected by powerful antiseptics. Sulphate of iron, in strong solution, they designate as the first and most essential; carbolic acid and other coal-tar preparations as next, and nearly equal in power; and constant cleanliness and ventilation as the constantly necessary means of protection. They insist upon the vital importance of the complete and constant disinfection of every privy and filthy place in every diarrhœal district, before and during cholera epidemic.

Fourth—They urge the importance of early and vigilant medical care of the diarrhœa as well as the cholera.

An abstract of this remarkably practical advice will be ready for the Press on Saturday.

From Great Britain we are informed that the sanitary officers of England have almost unanimously agreed to put forth their utmost endeavors to do all that human agencies can to arrest the epidemic by universal cleansing and the disinfection of choleric discharges of the sick.

The Board of Health of Hull—a city that is daily exposed to imported infection—after resorting to limited quarantine regulations until the city could be thoroughly under sanitary control, now directs a letter of information to our Metropolitan Board, saying: "No external regulations against cholera are enforced at present—the sanitary arrangements of the Board, now in force, being thought sufficient." The city and railway authorities take good care to send every German emigrant forward to Liverpool and elsewhere by special trains, to avoid any intercourse. At Liverpool, at Bristol and in London the sanitary authorities treat every case and locality of cholera upon the principle of instant medical care of the sick and an instant stamping out of all infection.

From the chief cities and the towns most exposed to cholera in the United States and Canada we learn that active measures are decided upon. The City of Elizabeth, in New-Jersey, was the first to follow the example of our Board of Health. The Health Officer of that place writes to-day that the first region which cholera invaded remains free from it, and that the several outbreaks that have occurred were all traced to one exotic source, and all controlled by the same agencies. From personal visits I can state that panic was controlled in that city by the knowledge of this activity.

That the Metropolitan Board of Health has decided upon the only known practicable means of averting or mitigating epidemic cholera is confirmed by all the best authorities in public hygiene in Europe and America, and that the diarrhœal districts of the Metropolitan district should receive incessant sanitary care is certified by our death record as well as by scientific research into the causes of prevention of cholera epidemics. The Board is already informed of the presence of cholera in companies of recent military recruits. We to-day mourn the death of Dr. JAS. A. CALHOUN, Surgeon United States, in charge at Hart's Island, a patriotic, heroic and gifted physician, who has heroically fallen at his post of duty.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, commanding recruiting service, the Board of Health is informed to-day that the company of recruits which left Governor's Island last Saturday, per steamship *San Salvador*, for Savannah, had been recently recruited, and that some were recent emigrants. Gen. BUTTERFIELD, with his accustomed precaution, had the vessel subjected to sanitary inspection before departure, and had medical officers placed in charge of the men. Thirteen cases and three deaths occurred before disembarking these troops on Tybee Island. Respectfully,

ELISHA HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary M. B. O. H.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The number of burial permits granted up to 12 o'clock yesterday was 182, making a total of 1,662 since last report on Saturday at 3 P. M.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brooklyn Political Corruption—Curious Revelations—The Offal Contract and the Staten Islanders—Judge Cardozo's Injunctions—Other Matters.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. CRANE recited the facts concerning cholera in that city, and particularly in the Twelfth Ward. The Brooklyn City Government, he more than intimated, had set its face against the Board of Health, and it was responsible for the fearful mortality in the filthiest ward of the city. The Board of Health had not only to encounter the hostility of the Common Council, but it was hampered by contracts which had been obtained corruptly, as was that which is held by Messrs. FRANCIS SWIFT & Co., concerning which the Doctor read the following affidavit:

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.—FRANCIS SWIFT, of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that in the month of June, A. D., 1865, he was an applicant for the contract for removing night-soil from the City of Brooklyn.

That ——, a member of the old Brooklyn Board of Health, proposed to deponent that in consideration of the sum of $5,000, to be paid by deponent to said ——, he, said ——, would prepare and cause to be adopted by the Common Council of said City an ordinance in such form that would secure to said SWIFT such contract. That in accordance with such offer deponent placed in the hands of ——, of said City, the sum of $5,000, to be paid to said —— when deponent should have received said contract. That in pursuance of the agreement between deponent and said ——, he, said ——, prepared and caused to be presented to said Common Council an ordinance for the purpose above mentioned, which was adopted by said Common Council. That in pursuance of said ordinance, the contract for removal of night-soil was awarded to deponent, but which award was subsequently vetoed by the Mayor of said City.

That after such veto $4,000 of the $5,000 deposited with —— as above-mentioned, were returned to deponent, the remaining $1,000 being paid to said ——, who claimed the same for his services in preparing the ordinance and procuring the adoption of the same. That subsequently the veto of the Mayor was overruled by a two-third vote of the Common Council, but without the assistance or influence of the said ——, and deponent entered into a contract for removal of night-soil from the said City. That thereupon said —— claimed from deponent the balance of the said $5,000, and refused to approve of the vehicles, boats, and other matters which under said ordinance were to be submitted for his approval.

That deponent caused drawings to be made of boxes to be used by him under said contract, and submitted the same to said ——, who refused to approve of the same, but made no objection thereto. That deponent notified said —— to inspect deponent's boats, to be used under his contract, which he has refused to do. Deponent says that such refusal of said —— is for the reason that deponent will not pay to said —— the sum of $4,000 as aforesaid. That since the passage of the Metropolitan Health Law, said —— has said to deponent that it was for deponent's interest that the deponent should have said ——'s approval, as that would prevent those acting under said law from making objection to his carts, boats, &c., and that he would give his approval thereto if said SWIFT would pay to him the sum of $4,000.

FRANCIS SWIFT.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of March, 1866.
N. H. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Dr. CRANE made other interesting remarks, which a pressure upon our advertising columns excludes.

Drs. CRANE, BERGEN and SMITH were appointed a Committee to take in hand the work of cleaning the Sixth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S INJUNCTIONS.

President SCHULTZ presented several letters from the neighborhood of Fifth-street and Second-avenue, informing him that several persons who had been reported as having died of sun-stroke had died of diarrhœal diseases induced by the effluvia from the slaughter-houses. He had learned that the butchers are conducting their business precisely as before the Board of Health undertook to regulate them, and he had found that under Judge CARDOZO's injunctions the Board was powerless. He read the following extract from the Judge's order:

"I do hereby order that the defendants, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ (and others) do refrain and desist from molesting, hindering, or interfering with the driving of cattle, sheep, or hogs through the streets of the City of New-York, from the railroad and steamboat landings in the City of New-York, to Washington Drove-yard, mentioned in the complaint herein, and to all other yards to which cattle, sheep, or hogs brought to the City of New-York are driven, preparatory to being sold to butchers, and also from interfering in any manner with the driving of said cattle or sheep or hogs through the streets of said City from the said drove-yard or other yards, or from the railroads or steamboat landings in said City to the slaughter-house of these plaintiffs, and of any and all other butchers in the City of New-York, and from interfering with any person who may be engaged in driving the same; and also from compelling the plaintiffs and others to take out permits for slaughtering said cattle, sheep or hogs, or for carrying on the business of butchers, and for yarding their cattle at said slaughter-houses, and also for carrying on their said business at Fulton Market, in the City of New-York and also from compelling any butchers, as aforesaid, to take out permits to carry on their business, or to yard their cattle, or to sell and dispose of their meat by sale, and from in any manner interfering with, molesting or hindering the plaintiffs in the prosecution of their said business or any part thereof, or with the slaughter-house of these plaintiffs, or from in any manner hindering, molesting, or interfering with the business of the other butchers in the City of New-York, or with the slaughter-houses of said butchers," &c.

Dr. PARKER thought it well that the community should know who is responsible for the appalling death-rate in the neighborhood of these slaughter-houses.

Judge BOSWORTH moved, and the Board directed that Attorney BLISS immediately take appeal from the various injunctions which have been placed upon the Board and its servants.

OFFAL ON THE SHORES OF THE BAY.

Counselor TRACY made the following report:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

The undersigned respectfully reports on matters referred to him as follows: The request of residents of the eastern and northern shores of Staten Island in relation to offal and dead carcasses floating to those shores already has received the proper attention by an order requiring offal contractors to remove such offensive articles.

By the proper operation of the business, the dead carcasses and offal, on being received by those contractors, become their property, and they are equally responsible for its care, whether for the time being they make their usual profit by selling or manufacturing such property, or are at a loss in otherwise disposing of it. They do not cease to be the owners of such property when they wrongfully throw it from them into the waters of the Bay or coast. If it floats to the shores and becomes an annoyance to the inhabitants, the contractors are liable to all who suffer thereby. But for the purposes of this Board, and its general care of the public health in the Metropolitan District, it suffices that the carcasses and offal so on the beach or floating near the shore come within the terms of § 14, Part 2, "matter or thing in said district or adjacent waters regarded by said Board as in a condition dangerous or detrimental to life or health," and other expressions there contained, and that this Board has power to require its removal to some proper place, and to subject the contractors, as its owners, to the cost of so doing. The order of the Board already made with this view is the proper step for the correction of the evil complained of. Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. TRACY.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S SANITARY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent sent in a letter detailing the work in his office during the week ending on the 20th inst. The Inspectors and their assistants made 883 separate reports upon nuisances, and of the number 844 were forwarded to Attorney BLISS, to be acted upon by him. The Inspectors examined 601 buildings which had previously been reported, and found that in 131 cases the orders of the Board of Health had been executed. Major BOSWORTH, of the complaint office, received 179 complaints from citizens, and referred them all to the Inspectors. Cape. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, made 1,097 orders for the abatement of nuisances, and reported that 699 previous orders of the Board had been complied with.

Seventy-five cases of supposed cholera were investigated and cared for by the Sanitary Inspectors, and of the number fourteen proved genuine. Eight of the patients died, four are convalescent, and two were living when last visited by an Inspector. Four fatal cases of cholera occurred during the week at Hunter's Point, a very filthy place. The Sanitary Superintendent received official information from Surgeon SLOAN, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department of the East, that cholera prevails at the military post at Hart's Island, and on the 20th one new case was reported as having occurred during the previous twenty-four hours. On the 20th the well troops were removed, and there was every prospect of staying the progress of the epidemic. Dr. HARRIS reports that the number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases is very large among young children in the filthiest districts of the City; but cholera has not materially increased, notwithstanding the recent excessive heat.

BURIAL OF FOREIGNERS.

Registrar HARRIS sent in the following letter from Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Department of Charities and Correction, dated July 20: "I have received your letter of the 19th instant, inquiring whether a limited number of graves may be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, to receive the bodies of subjects of foreign Powers. I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to state that they will with great pleasure assign a portion of the public burial grounds for the burial of such bodies as the Board of Health may from time to time indicate, the expense of digging the graves, which in each case will be three dollars, to be paid by the Board of Health."

THE SANITARY POLICE REPORT.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company, for the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending July 20:

No. of complaints of nuisances received	378
No. of notices served for abatement	1,097
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice	838
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned	388
No. of loads of night soil removed from City limits	1,565
No. of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs, cats and calves seized, "bobs," removed from City limits	534
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish, pounds, seized and removed from City limits	14,900
No. of barrels of offal	5,700

A Child Stolen in 1845 Discovers her Relatives in 1866—A Very Singular Case.

Quite recently, Mr. M. O. HALLENBECK, Clerk of the Lost Children's Department at Police Headquarters, received a letter from a lady residing at Pittston, Penn., in which she stated that she was stolen from the residence of an aunt, in Twenty-seventh-street, in this City, some time during the Summer of 1845, and that she was desirous of learning, if possible, the names and whereabouts of her surviving relatives. The writer stated that she thought her name, when stolen, was MARY ARMSTRONG, and that she was about six years of age at the time. She also remembered that the uncle and aunt with whom she was living, when carried away, were named HENRY and MARGARET POTTER, and she was of the opinion that that name would prove to be the family one. The writer stated that she had noticed an article in a New-York paper about the Lost Children's Department, and requested that search might be made for her relatives, although twenty-one years had elapsed since she had been separated from them. Mr. HALLENBECK takes a natural interest in all cases coming under his notice, and the novelty of the proposition interested him strangely. He at once took up the Directory and addressed a note to all the Potters found therein, detailing the circumstances related in his correspondent's letter. No satisfactory answer was, however, returned, and Mr. HALLENBECK was about to give up the search in despair, when he suddenly remembered that the Sergeant in command of the Police Squad on duty at the Essex Market Police Court was named ISAAC W. POTTER, and he sent for him. On explaining the matter to him and asking his assistance, the indefatigable clerk was both surprised and delighted to find that the sergeant was one of the relatives so earnestly sought for. It appears that only two members of the family are living—the sergeant and his sister Mary Ann—and their parents were the uncle and aunt with whom the stolen child was living when kidnapped in 1845. Notice of his success has been already forwarded to Mrs. ANDREW J. MORGAN, the writer of the letter. Mr. HALLENBECK naturally evinces considerable pride in his share in the transaction. Mrs. MORGAN, in her note to him, omitted all mention of her experiences after being stolen, so that several links in this interesting chain of circumstances are lost. She, however, stated that she was married and was living happily with her five children in Pittston. Many singular and romantic cases have come up from time to time in the Lost Children's Department at Police Headquarters, but this last one may be fairly pronounced the most wonderful of them all.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Slow Progress of the Fund—The Total Receipts at Portland $177,677 19—Benevolent Movements in Maine and Massachusetts—The New-York Fund Amounts to $118,612.

The wants of the sufferers in Portland may be somewhat alleviated by the spasmodic efforts made in different parts of the country to extend "the helping hand," but the necessities of the case do not appear likely to be reached, and the people of Portland will learn, after all, that the great burden of restoration rests on themselves, so the sooner they understand this the better, perhaps, they may improve both their time and opportunities. The Mayor of Portland had on Thursday only received, from all sources, the sum of $177,677 19, which amount, after deducting $115,771, the sum raised in New-York up to that date, would leave only $61,906 to represent contributions from all other sources. This indicates that although the money is very much needed, persons and committees are withholding funds with the intention of paying all over at once. This is no doubt easy and pleasant for some people, but the money should be forwarded as soon as it is contributed. Large amounts from private individuals and corporations are included in the $177,677 referred to, and outside of this numerous amounts have been sent to private friends for direct distribution in special cases. Independent of all money contributions vast quantities of clothing and provisions have been sent forward from many parts of the country all which have doubtless proved to be of great service in reducing the hardships of those who suffered so severely by the recent fire. Throughout the State of Maine, the people in the small towns are alive to the object, and at various points in New-Hampshire efforts are being made of a praiseworthy and substantial character. Boston and some other places in Massachusetts are doing nobly in various ways, and no doubt when the account comes to be made up finally, the latter State will present a grand record. From New-York, more than anywhere else, money is expected, and a great deal more than has yet been given. The attendance of the members of the Citizens' Committee at the Chamber of Commerce daily is composed of only the two or three gentlemen who do the work. Other members are urgently requested to go to work among their friends, and make returns as soon as possible.

Yesterday the following contributions were reported:

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Contributions to the Portland Fund received by A. A. LOW, Treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$72,989	James McLaughlin	$5
Marvin & Co.	200	David F. Jackson	5
Wm. Agnew & Son	100	Mrs. Straver	5
G. P. Hiltman, St. Denis Hotel	100	W. R. Roberts	10
A. B. & W. H. Westervelt	100	R. M. Shaw	10
Collins & Co	100	Theo. H. Tone	5
John A. Haven	100	J. Martin	5
George L. Heuser	100	A. Smith	5
Edward L. Donnelly	100	Mrs. Olliffe	5
Thomas Watts	25	Mrs. Furdenand	5
Thos. Tool	5	William E. Waring	10
Wm. P. Dixon	5	D. S. Jackson, Jr.	5
Townsend & Davis	5	G. K. Sheridan	5
George Finigan	5	M. Brennan	10
Alexander Stetson	25	National Spring Co.	25
Dr. S. J. Tobias	25	E. Talbott & Co.	25
Theo. Polhamus & Co.	100	Ariel Abbott	25
Wayte & Co.	20	S. T. Skidmore	25
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co	50	Whitehouse, Morrison & Co	100
"E. B."	5	H. A. Stursberg & Co.	100
An aged widow's mite	1	Plattner & Carson	25
Cash	2	Campbell, Hall, & Co.	100
John C. Johnsen & Co.	25	Lanman & Kemp	100
"Cash."	25	John Colvill	50
Walter Brown & Co.	50	A lady through C.	100
Scoville Manufacturing Co	150	Vibbard, Fiske & Co., through Saxton & Raymond	100
		Ockerchausen Bros.	50
		C. Ravaux	15
Total			$75,238
For the day			$2,251

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following are the contributions from the New-York Produce Exchange:

Previously acknowledged	$6,051 00	Thos. W. Griffin & Co.	$25 00
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	250 00	Ralli & Co.	10 00
E. Cashard	20 00	Samuel Newman	10 00
H. Stutsen	25 00	Durkee & Hough	25 00
W. H. Newman & Co.	25 00	Manhattan Oil Co.	50 00
E. S. Brown	20 00	Howland & Frothingham	10 00
Alex. Munn	10 00	S. S. Riker	5 00
Total			$6,536 00

R. P. BUCK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Prev. acknowledged	$2,487	Mrs. A.	$5
P. Dickie	50		
R. G. Dun & Co.	50	Total	$2,592

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$75,238	Thistle Society	$150
Brooklyn	14,000	Open Board	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,605
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	6,536
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$118,612

Persons desirous of contributing may send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip, or to the Chamber of Commerce, or to the Mayor's office.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

Prayer for an Early Session of the Court of Common Ple_ .

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, President SCHULTZ said that in obedience to the Board's orders he addressed the following letter to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

To the Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. John R. Brady and Hon. Albert Cardozo, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 29th of June instant, a copy of the order made by Judge CARDOZO in the suit in your Court, brought by GEORGE W. HOLT against the Board of Excise, created by chap. 578 of the Laws of 1866, was presented to the said Board. The Board of Excise instructed their attorney to appeal immediately from that order to the General Term of your Court. The Board of Excise, by a resolution unanimously adopted, instructed me as their presiding officer, and in behalf of the Board, to address your Honors and respectfully but earnestly request your Honors to appoint some day in July most convenient for your Honors for holding a General Term of your Court for which said appeal may be noticed, and in which it can be heard.

The slight personal inconvenience to your honors in holding such a term, it is hoped will be disregarded in view of the great interests which appeal in behalf of a prompt consideration by the General Term of the important questions involved in the decision which has been made at Special Term.

The numerous citizens within the Excise District—in number over 6,000 who have paid for the licenses which they have procured over $1,000,000 in the aggregate—have a great and immediate interest in being instructed by a General Term decision, whether they have acquired any rights under the licenses which have been granted to them, or whether, notwithstanding the licenses they hold, they incur a penalty of $50 for every sale they make of strong or spirituous liquors, or wines, less than five gallons at a time, under chapter 628 of the laws of 1857, for the reason that the Excise Law recently enacted is wholly and utterly void.

By the Act of 1857, no person could be licensed to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines unless he was licensed to keep an inn, tavern or hotel; and by that act any person so licensed who shall sell or give away any intoxicating wines or liquors on Sunday as a beverage is thereby guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is made the duty of the members of the Police force, by the statute which prescribes their duties, to arrest any person who in their view or presence does an act which is declared by law to be a misdemeanor. Whether the law of 1857 or the recently enacted Excise Law is the law of the land, any person who is licensed under either act, who sells or gives away intoxicating liquors as a beverage on Sunday is guilty of a misdemeanor. It is important that the members of the Police force, some 2,000 in number, should be instructed by a General Term decision whether, in the case of such infractions of the law of the State, they shall make complaint of a violation of the act of 1857 or the act of 1866. It is equally important that the Police Magistrates who entertain such complaints, and the Court that may be called upon to try them, should be instructed by the same high authority.

The duty of these officers is imposed on them by law, and the performance of it is sufficiently disagreeable even when there is no doubt what their precise duty is.

The Board of Excise have no wish in the matter except to be authoritatively instructed as to what their duty is to individuals and to the public, and to perform that duty. They have no authority over the Police, and do not seek to exercise any. And while they entertain all the respect for the decision made by his Honor Judge CARDOZO that is due to the opinion of a single judge of eminent ability, at Special Term, and in good faith conform to it in its full application, they would, as they believe, be regarded by your Honors as recreant to the important trust confided to them by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, if they should omit or delay to obtain, at the earliest practicable period, a review in the General Term of your Court of the decision which has been made in the case of Mr. HOLT.

The Board of Excise, therefore, in view of the important public considerations, affecting alike private interests, public morals, and official duty, respectfully but earnestly urge your Honor to designate a time in July at which a General Term of your Court shall be held to hear the appeal in the case of Mr. HOLT.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

To this appeal he had received no reply whatever.

Judge BOSWORTH remarked that the probable reason why no reply had been written was, that Judge DALY, to whom the letter had been delivered, did not wish to act for his brethren of the Bench who were out of town. The Judge thought it altogether probable that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas would comply with President SCHULTZ's request as soon as they could come together, and he felt almost sure that the General Term would reverse the injunction orders which had been granted.

There being no other business, the Board adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Matches To-day.

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ATLANTIC, OF JAMAICA.

At Jamaica, L. I. A train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12:30, and arrive at Jamaica in time to witness the match.

ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. STAR, OF BROOKLYN.

On the Star Grounds at South Brooklyn. Take the Coney Island cars at Fulton or South Ferries; game called at 3½ o'clock.

EAGLE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON, N. J.

The following is the score of the game which took place at Paterson, on Thursday, between these Clubs:

EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.	OLYMPIC.	Outs.	Runs.
N. Shaffer, s. s.	4	3	McKernan, c.	3	5
Yates, 1st b.	3	3	Tynan, 1st b.	2	3
Doremus, p.	3	2	Tuomey, p.	3	3
Norton, 2d b.	4	3	Fitzgerald, 2d b.	5	2
Reed, c.	3	3	Lamb, s. s.	2	6
W. Shaffer, c. f.	2	3	Cacker, 3d b.	3	1
Gaughan, r. f.	1	2	Muller, l. f.	2	3
Dunlap, 3d b.	5	1	Kelt, c. f.	4	2
Demarest, l. f.	2	4	Sears, r. f.	3	3
Total	27	24	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eagle	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	2—24
Olympic	3	8	5	4	0	2	0	6	0—28

Umpire—Mr. HARTLEY, of the Jefferson Club.
Scorers—Messrs. KELLY and CARROLL.
Time of game—3 hours and 35 minutes.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN VS. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

On Thursday the Elysian Fields were the scene of a grand game at base ball between the members of the two Boards of the Common Council. The grounds of the Mutual Club were reserved expressly for this occasion, and the commodious seating accommodations of the Club put to a severe test by the friends of the contesting nines. The match was the source of much merriment and enjoyment, and was decided in favor of the Councilmen, the score standing 37 to 30. Coroner WILDEY officiated as umpire, and considering the many close points he had to decide acquitted himself with credit and impartiality. The return match will be looked forward to with great interest.

EXCELSIOR, JR. VS. KNICKERBOCKER, JR.

The match between these junior clubs, which was played at the Central Park, on Thursday, ended in a victory for the Knicks, by a score of 42 to 23, in a game of seven innings.

ALPHA, OF COYTESVILLE, VS. IONIC, OF HACKENSACK.

On Wednesday, the Ionic Club won a ball from the Alphas, in a game of nine innings, by a score of 64 to 56.

EMPIRE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. EUREKA, OF NEWARK, N. J.

A grand muffin match took place at Hoboken, on Wednesday, between the "muffs" of these clubs. The Empires were too heavy at the bat for the Newarkers, and after a very interesting and enjoyable game, the score stood 79 for the Empires to 35 for the Eurekas.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall, at the Park, on Saturday, 21st inst., commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, The Casino. .... Dodworth
2. Overture, "La Fille du Regiment," .... Donizetti
3. National Air of Chili, "Cancina Nacional de Chili," .... Carnicer
4. Mabel Waltz .... Godfrey

PART II.

5. March, "Indienne," from L'Africaine .... Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Poet and Peasant," .... Suppe
7. Cricket Polka .... Jullien
8. Grand Selection from "La Sonnambula," .... Bellini

PART III.

9. Alexandria Quickstep .... Rudolphsen
10. Mazurka, The Bells .... Hampel
11. Fantasia on German Airs .... Spaeth
12. Galop, Pavilion .... Dodworth

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SANITARY COMMISSION OFFICERS IN CIVIL LIFE.—Mr. FREDERICK N. KNAPP, formerly Superintendent of the Special Relief Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, has taken the position of Principal of the Eaglewood Military Academy. Dr. J. S. NEWBURY has been chosen Professor to the School of Mines of Columbia College; Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University; C. J. STILLE, Professor of Belles Lettres to the Pennsylvania University; Dr. G. S. CALDWELL, Professor of Chemistry to the Free Academy of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar-General of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Coroner NAUMAN Thursday held an inquest on the body of ROBERT BLEAKELY, a child two years of age, who died at No. 323 West Twenty-fourth-street, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green, which he swallowed. A verdict of accidental poisoning was rendered.

DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.—Sergt. CLARK KNAPP, lately attached to the Twenty-first Precinct Police, died yesterday at Golden's Bridge, after a long illness. Sergt. KNAPP has been a member of the Metropolitan force since its organization, and has always borne a high character as an officer and a man.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER "GARBAGE INJUNCTION."—On the application of ISAAC ROMAINE, of Bergen, Chancellor ZABRISKIE, Thursday morning, granted an injunction restraining the Stock-yard Company (proprietors of the Communipaw Abattoir) from filling in their docks with garbage. The injunction was served upon the President of the Company, almost immediately, by Special Officer NUGENT.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

WHOLESALE SWINDLE.

JACOB SANBORN, a salesman, in the employ of LOUIS FAUERBACH, a carpet dealer, at No. 95 Sixth-avenue, made a complaint against H. CLAY DESBROW and DAVID HERBERT, for grand larceny. He stated in his affidavit that on the 19th inst. DESBROW came into the carpet store where he is employed, and said he was a broker at No. 33 Broad-street, at the same time handing him his card. DESBROW also signified his intention of purchasing some carpets. The complainant exhibited several specimens, when DESBROW selected one hundred and twenty yards of Brussels carpet, valued at $258, and sixty yards of ingrain carpet, valued at $105, and desired that the goods should be packed up in canvass, as he wished to send them to Alabama, and delivered at his office, No. 33 Broad-street, where he would pay the bill. Mr. SANBORN had the goods packed up, and accompanied the cartman to Broad-street, arriving there at 2:30 o'clock. On his entering the office, the salesman found DESBROW and HERBERT there, and presented a bill for $265, and received a check for that amount, drawn in favor of LOUIS FAUERBACH, on the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, of this City. Supposing that the check was good, he left the carpet and proceeded to the bank, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, where he was informed that DESBROW had no account there. He immediately returned to the office in Broad-street, but found it closed. He, however, learned that HERBERT had carried away the carpet on a cart. About 4 o'clock that same afternoon, Officer HENRY QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, while patrolling his beat, saw three packages of carpet lying on the sidewalk in Canal-street, near Sullivan, and a few moments after a young man came and sat down upon one of the packages. The officer asked him where he had obtained the carpets; as he received only evasive answers he arrested the man and took him to the Wooster-street Station-house, where the prisoner gave his name as DAVID HERBERT. On examining the carpets, the officer discovered that they came from Mr. FAUERBACH's store in Sixth-avenue. He also discovered the cartman who had carried the carpets from No. 33 Broad-street. The prisoner, HERBERT, was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when he was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. He is 24 years of age, a native of Ireland, is a clerk by occupation. DESBROW has not yet been arrested. It appears that he has been engaged in a series of similar schemes, involving several thousands of dollars. Yesterday morning half a dozen detectives were in search of DESBROW, and the scenes in and around his office in Broad-street, were quite serio comic in character. Several of our leading firms have been swindled by this sharper, though none were so fortunate as Mr. FAUERBACH in recovering their goods.

A VISIT TO THE RACES.

JAMES W. SMITH, of No. 100 Amity-street, visited the Fashion Course on Thursday, taking with him a very fast young lady named ETTA CAMPBELL. SMITH did the thing up in style, engaging a Park phaeton and going to the course behind a pair of thoroughbreds, being evidently well pleased with the day and his companion. After seeing *Dexter* win the race in three straight heats in splendid time, they started homeward, SMITH at that time having $32 in United States Treasury notes snugly laid away in his vest pocket. On reaching New-York and putting up at No. 1 Carroll-place, SMITH missed his money, and charged ETTA with having taken it. She at first denied all knowledge of the money, but it was subsequently found in her room, where she had secreted it. Officer BROWNING, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed of the facts, and he arrested ETTA. When brought before the magistrate, she was committed for

trial in default of $1,500 bail. She is 24 years of age and a native of Maine.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.

GEO. WEBBER, of No. 578 Grand-street, was riding on a car through Canal-street, on Thursday night, and as he was standing on the rear platform he was pushed about a good deal by two or three men, during which procedure he felt some one give a violent tug at his watch chain. He at once seized the intruding hand and found it to belong to JOHN MURPHY, who released himself and then jumped off the car, his confederates preventing WEBBER from following. Subsequently, Officer MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested his namesake, and yesterday morning brought him into Court, when the presiding Justice held him to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

LUCY A. BYRNE, aged 14, and residing with her mother at No. 364 Madison-street, appeared in Court yesterday, and said on the 17th ult. about 5 o'clock P. M., on the 17th of March last, she met, as she was returning from work, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander of the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, and his brother "AL," with whom she was slightly acquainted. At the invitation of the Captain, she visited the steamship, then lying at the foot of Warren-street, North River, and was by him shown over the ship. On reaching the Captain's room, LUCY says she was induced to take a glass of wine, after which she became insensible. At 11 o'clock she regained her senses and discovered that her person had been outraged. Officer CHANDLER, of the Court squad, arrested Capt. SMITH, and he was required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of rape. He emphatically denied all the allegations made by the complainant. Why the charge preferred was delayed so long did not appear.

AN OLD SHOP-LIFTER CAUGHT.

Mrs. AMELIA BEAR, of No. 105 Avenue D, caused the arrest of SARAH BROWN by Officer MCGINNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of having stolen eight yards of cassimere cloth, valued at $12, from her husband's store at the above number. When searched twenty-one pawn-tickets and a small bottle of whisky were found in the prisoner's reticule, the tickets representing a variety of articles which, it is supposed, she had stolen, as she is known to the Police as a confirmed shop-lifter. The accused was committed for trial, as the cloth was found in her possession.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Mr. JOHN BUNCE, a resident of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., had his pocket picked on Monday last, while journeying from Albany to this City on the Hudson River Railroad, of two shares of the Central Railroad stock, valued at $100 each. On Wednesday Mr. BUNCE discovered that his shares had been transferred to JOSEPH P. WILLIAMS, a broker at No. 45 Wall-street, by one JAMES A. CLARK. The certificates of stock had been indorsed with the forged signature of Mr. BUNCE, and appeared to have been transferred to CLARK in proper form. Sergt. WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, was informed of the facts, and he soon succeeded in arresting CLARK. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate under a formal complaint made by Mr. WILLIAMS, charging him with having obtained money by means of uttering and passing forged certificates with felonious intent. The accused was held for trial without bail. He is 39 years of age, a native of New-York, resides at No. 314 Bowery, and is a dealer in rags.

THE KNIFE.

Officer FERGUSON, of the Court squad, arrested PATRICK WATERS yesterday on a charge of having stabbed JOHN GALLAGHER, of No. 19 Rose-street, with a knife in the neck and right arm, inflicting severe wounds. As the evidence was clearly against the accused, he was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. WATERS is a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, and resides at No. 45 Mott-st.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers MURPHY and HIDELBURG, of the Nineteenth Precinct, heard a woman scream "murder," at No. 199 East Forty-ninth-street. The officers proceeded up stairs, and on the third floor found a young man named JOHN RILEY making an indecent assault upon his aunt, MARGARET RILEY. When the officers entered JOHN desisted, and going to a bureau drawer took up a navy revolver and snapped it at the policemen. Officer MURPHY ran in on him and clubbed RILEY severely before he would submit. On being brought into Court he was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. RILEY was arrested once before for complicity in an incendiary fire set by JOHN SULLIVAN, Sandyman's Park, and bears a very unenviable reputation with the Police.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Henry Holmes, *alias* Hall, was brought up before the Commissioner yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in the manufacture and issue of United States $100 compound interest notes.

C. W. Caselear testified as follows: I am a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, and am an employe of the United States Government; I have been a practical engraver for the last twenty years; have been in the employ of the Government for the past four years. [Plate shown the witness.] I recognize this plate as being one taken from our original $20 plates at Washington; I think it was taken by a roller process; I could make about a dozen or half a dozen rolls. [Another plate was then shown witness.] This is an electrotype, taken by means of a battery; this is a genuine plate engraved under the direction of the Treasury Department. [Another plate shown the witness.] This is a counterfeit of a $100 three years' interest plate, and is cut in hand; the genuine is cut by lathe-work; a record is kept of the plates in the Treasury Department, and of the names of the parties to whom they are intrusted; in October, 1864, the genuine plates from which this impression was taken were in the possession of M. Langton, a Government printer.

Cross-examined—There are a great number of rooms in the Currency Department; I am the custodian of the Government plates, dies, rolls, &c.; they are kept in a safe; Mr. Neal superintended the room where this note was printed; I never saw Langton at work, to my knowledge; I am unable to say that either N. or Edward Langton ever had possession of the plate; this plate is a fair impression, and well calculated to deceive people.

C. Treat testified as follows: I reside in Third-street, in this City; I have been acquainted with the prisoner about two years; I was introduced to him at No. 16 Houston-street; this is a sporting-house; I went there at the request of Col. Clark to buy money from the prisoner; I saw Edward Langton some four weeks before; I have been in company with the prisoner and Langton for some time; the prisoner wanted Langton to give him the facilities for counterfeiting Government money; an arrangement was made for the purpose of making counterfeit money, and I became a party to it; I gave lead to Langton that he might take impressions; Langton made the impression, and returned the lead to me, and I gave it to the prisoner, and he said we would make a nice thing of it; that is, some thousands of dollars apiece; the prisoner said he wanted another impression taken, so as to get the face of the bill; I saw the prisoner afterward, when it was proposed that I should go to Washington and bring on impressions of certain plates that Langton would furnish me; Edward Langton brought me two impressions or $20, and one impression of $100; subsequently, in New-York, arrangements were made to investigate the plates; we met next night in Wooster-street; the prisoner gave Langton money, and told him I would give him lead to make more impressions; we settled to meet next morning; the prisoner went with me to Water-street and got lead; he told me to take them to Col. Langton, at Jersey City, and tell him to get to Washington as soon as possible; when Langton got the leads he fixed them up and started at 7 o'clock for Washington; I saw the prisoner subsequently at the "Arbor," in Houston-street; he told me to "keep cool, he would soon have out the $100 notes, and they were a bully things;" we made arrangements to get possession of a $500 impression, and also a 50 cent fractional currency impression; I know that some of the $100 notes were struck off; I had some of the notes; Wm. Gurney gave them to me; the prisoner paid my passage, and told me to take one or two thousand dollars for the trouble I had had, and he would send a good man with me to get rid of them.

Cross-examined—I have lived in New-York the last three years; have previous to that traveled through the United States; passed counterfeit money before I saw prisoner; have traveled with circus companies, shows and exhibitions in various capacities; I have a wife living in Stroudsburgh, Penn.; I have not lived with her for the last three years; I have been in jail on a charge of passing counterfeit money; I was promised that if I came on and testified in this case I would be protected; I thought it was my business to come here and help convict the prisoner; the first time I saw Hall was in May, 1862 or 1863, and this was at No. 16 Houston-street; Cal. Clark was there then; I have not seen him since; I got acquainted with Langton there this year, at 45 Crosby-street; this occurred in a saloon at No. 16 Houston-street; Hall said, "Can you get me those plates and impressions, and if you do so I will give you a good sight;" the plates were of the denominations of $5 and $10; I told Hall I would do my best to get the leads, and see that you get them; after this I went away with Langton; I am not an engraver; afterward I saw Hall in 1865 and 1866; I saw him two weeks after the above occurrence, in a place in Howard-street; nobody was present but Hall and I; Hall said I want a better place than that, and also more leads; when you get them bring them to me; Hall gave me at that time $3; at that time nothing more was said; the next time I saw Hall was about four or five years after this; it was in No. 16 Houston-street; afterward saw him at the Astor House; I do not remember the conversation at that time; as Hall was going away, he said, "Well, I think it is all right, I have got the leads and plates;" the next time I saw Hall, he said, "John, you keep out of the way, and I will give you a stew or plate of raw oysters;" at that time I had the plates; Hall said: "I will see you again in a day or two, and then you can bring some more leads with you;" I saw him after this in the "Arbor," in 1865; Mr. Hall and I were alone at that time; Hall said the $100 bills would soon be ready; "keep quiet, and I will see you soon;" my true name is Charles L. Treat; my assumed name is Chicini; I have stated all the interviews I remember with Mr. Hall; Mr. Hall said a mark on the plate was not heavy enough; I have no knowledge of engraving except what I have seen of plate; these were a young man in Philadelphia in my boarding-house who was working at genuine plates, and I saw them; those were State bank plates, &c.; they were very deeply done; I thought one of the twenties was not deep enough done; it was an impression on lead; I don't know how it was made; I saw Mr. Langton give Mr. Hall plates on the corner of Wooster-street; that was between eleven and twelve o'clock in the daytime; the plates were not examined; they were in a paper; I had them in my hand; they were done up in paper in my room; they were the $100 plate and two backs of $20 notes; they were all on lead; I went with Langton; my last employment before I met Hall was at Van Amburgh's Menagerie; I never stole a diamond pin; I and my partner had one; we found it on the carpet in the ring; I was never in jail about it; I was never in State Prison; I believe the little woman here was Mary Langton; she and Ed. Langton were keeping house together the first time I knew them; I don't know that she is not his wife; the first time I saw the woman I am living with was on the street; the last time I saw Ed. Langton was when he was going to Washington to get the plates—an extra lot of them; he had brought on one lot before; he was then going on to Washington to get the face of the $100 and the other plates; he expected to get them in the Treasury Department; I never had any of this money from Hall.

Re-direct—Hall said he would lay the $20 impressions aside for awhile, and after this was through we would bring that out; after putting up the plates at home I took them myself with Langton till they were delivered to Hall; Hall said when they were given to him: "He didn't think it was a proper place to look at them;" I saw a $5 plate in Hall's possession in 1864.

Re-cross Examination—I was told when I was taken to Washington, that if I did certain work I was to be protected; I was to tell all I knew about this matter; no promise was made to me until after I had made my statement.

Minnie Langston testifies as follows: Hall saw my husband at the Metropolitan Hotel; I knew why Hall wanted to see my husband; after this I saw Hall in Houston-street; I had some conversation with him; I do not remember what it was about; Hall paid me $15 at the time; I do not know what it was for, however; we talked about Edward Langton's death; I think he gave it to me that I would not say anything I know about this case; he talked to me about his counterfeit business; he gave me $25 at another time; I think he gave me some more afterward; on the night he gave me the $15 I cannot remember the conversation explicitly; the $15 was given me before the conversation was had; I knew he gave me the $25 on that I could not tell what I knew of this case; I wrote to him and told him that I would go to Washington and tell all I knew of this case; after I sent the letter I received the $25 in an envelope; the envelope was directed to me; since I received the money I had seen Hall, and he gave me $10; we had a conversation about counterfeiting; Hall said the impressions he had at that time were of no use; they were $50 notes; he said they were of no use because they were only the back of the note; I have seen the impressions Hall spoke of in Washington; Edwin Langton had them there; Hall said the $50 note Edwin had taken for him was of no use, because he had only the back; have seen $100 and $50 impressions or impressions of them; I saw them in New-York-avenue, in Washington; they were delivered to Henry Hall afterward; prisoner said the $100 plates were of no use to him, as he had only the back; saw these plates in the Treasury Department a few days ago, in the Vault; by possession my husband was intimate with the prisoner; don't know how long; (plate shown to witness) have seen that before in Edwin Langton's possession; knew it was made in the Treasury Department by Eli Langton; don't know how it was made.

Objection was made by Mr. Chatfield, one of the counsel for prisoner, to hearsay evidence.

Mr. Courtney, for the Government, contended that a conspiracy existed between certain employes of the Treasury Department and others to cheat the Government.

Mr. Chatfield contended that the rules of evidence prevented any hearsay testimony being received in a case of this kind. The prisoner was not charged with a conspiracy; he could not be indicted for one crime and convicted of another. The character of the evidence so far was of no account, the witnesses, both male and female, being of low and depraved character.

Mr. Courtney combatted the views of Mr. Chatfield, and contended that in this case he was entitled to give evidence which would tend to show the complicity of all these parties in concocting and carrying out this plan.

Ex-Judge Stuart, associate counsel for the prisoner, contended that a wife could not testify against her husband, and quoted authorities to support his position.

After the conclusion of ex-Judge Stuart's remarks, the Commissioner reserved his decision.

Mr. Courtney asked the witness if she was ever married to Mr. Langton, which question witness refused to answer.

Q.—Was any marriage ceremony ever performed between you and Mr. Langton?

Mr. Stuart objected that the prosecution had assumed that witness was married, and could not now be allowed to change their ground.

The objection was overruled.

A.—No Sir.

A plate was shown witness—I saw this $100 plate for the back of the notes in Edward Langton's possession; [another plate shown witness] saw this plate for a back of a similar note in Edward Langton's possession and with Eli Langton; knew both of these plates were made by Eli Langton; they were made in Washington; Eli Langton gave them to Edwin Langton, and he delivered them to prisoner; after I saw these in possession of Edwin Langton, he left Washington with them for New-York; they were brought to New-York a month and two days before he died. He died December 17, 1864.

Cross-examined—Outside of this court-room I saw Mr. Tucker and Mr. Merwin; did not see Mr. Wood; am a native of Waterbury, Conn.; have a mother living; last three years in New-York since; decline to say on what business; am 20 years old; met Mr. Langton first in Hartford; in New-York I boarded in Hesterstreet, at Earle's hotel, and at several other places; can't remember them all; decline to answer whether I lived with Edwin Langton as his wife; lived with him six months; did not go to New-York from Washington with Edwin Langton; went to the depot with him, and he took the plates out of his traveling bag to let me put something in; Col. Wood sent for me four weeks ago to come to Washington; he never gave me any money; I told the Solicitor of the Treasury what I knew of these matters, and my statement was reduced to writing; the first conversation I had with prisoner I was in Houston-street; expected to find him in a gambling den there; met him on the street, and we took dinner together.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

Corporation Advertising—An Action to Recover $30,000—Opinion of Justice McCunn.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Benjamin Wood vs. *The Mayor, Corporation, &c.—Heard at Special Term, June, 1866—Roger A. Pryor, Esq., for plaintiff; Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Corporation Counsel, for defendants.*—This is an action to recover $30,000 and upward for advertising done by plaintiff for defendants. The complaint is in the usual form for services rendered. The answer admits that there is justly due and owing the plaintiff the sum of $23,819 25, being a part of plaintiff's account, and sets up a general denial to the balance.

Application is now made, under section 244 of the Code, for an order directing the Comptroller to pay over the amount admitted to be due by the answer. The Corporation Counsel in his points urges that, notwithstanding the admission contained in the answer, "that there is justly due and owing to the plaintiff the sum of $23,815 25." Yet under section 10 of what is commonly called the City Tax-Law, or Tax-Levy, passed May 4, 1866, wherein it says, "no judgments in actions upon contract shall be entered, by default or otherwise, against the Corporation, except upon proofs in open Court that the amount sought to be recovered still remains unexpended in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation to the specific object or purpose upon the claim sued for as aforesaid," judgment cannot be rendered by this Court against the Corporation. He also says that section 26 of the charter of 1857 forbids the Common Council creating expenditures unless for previous appropriations. The plaintiff's counsel replies that his client's engagement with the Corporation for such advertising was made and the work performed in the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, and before the tax levy was passed or became a law; therefore it (the law of May, 1866) could not act retrospectively as to contracts existing before the law was passed, it being repugnant to section 10, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. And in answer to the next objection he replies that section 28 of the charter does not and was not intended to apply to such cases as plaintiff's. I have thus given a brief synopsis of the case. Now how stands the law? Section 7 of the charter declares that "all resolutions and reports of committees which shall recommend any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing the citizens of the City shall be published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days. Section thirty-seven also declares that "it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances which shall be passed, and also all other proceedings in said newspapers, upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement or involve the sole disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or the raising therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other Board, be published with the ayes and noes, and with the names of those voting, in said newspapers, and that such publication shall be a part of the proceedings." Section twenty-eight declares that "all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice, advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose, said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed." Section 41 declares that "persons acquiring any ferry lease or other franchise or grant under the provisions of this act shall be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessees or grantees actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry grant or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given under the direction of the Comptroller in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and for thirty days in each of the daily newspapers so employed." So that it will be seen at once that the charter makes such publication a part of the proceedings of the different Boards; and surely the learned Corporation Counsel will not contend that because a clause in section twenty-eight declares "that no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been made covering such expense," that the Corporation newspapers who publish these proceedings, thereby making them valid, cannot obtain a reasonable compensation for their services? For, mark, the Common Council does not direct the proceedings to be published. The four sections of the charter I have just cited absolutely orders them to be published in the "Corporation newspapers," and it therefore follows that it is the charter that incurs the expense, and not the Boards of Common Council. Moreover, it declares that if the proceedings are not published the whole shall be void. Indeed, if the construction claimed by the defendants for section twenty-eight be the correct one, why the whole proceedings of our City Government would come to a stand-still, and all the sales for taxes and assessments that have taken place in this city for years past would be void. It is clear, therefore, that section twenty-eight was intended by the Legislature to prevent extravagant and useless expenditures by the Boards, and was not intended to apply to masters of this kind; and as an evidence to the fact that it was not so intended, the learned Corporation Counsel has cited no authorities showing that my views in the construction of this section are incorrect. On the contrary, I find him consenting, or offering judgment against the Corporation for certain amounts incurred for advertising, and the Courts uniformly enter up judgments on such consents. On this question I, therefore, hold that, as the charter declares, the Corporation shall designate newspapers to publish their proceedings, and as said charter also provides that such proceedings, to make them legal and valid, must be published in such newspapers; and it being admitted that the *Daily News* was a Corporation paper, it follows, therefore, as a matter of law, that Mr. Wood is entitled to recover a reasonable compensation for such services. Sections 7, 37, 38 and 41 declare that such proceedings, to make them valid, must be published for a certain length of time. Now, the Common Council does not make the expenditure, but the charter directs it to be made. I think, therefore, on the first point there is hardly a reasonable doubt left against the plaintiff's right to recover. In regard to the second point, I fully agree with the views entertained by the learned gentleman who represents the plaintiff in the action, in saying that the relief claimed should be granted. Section 10 of said tax law cannot affect the merits of this case, because the engagement was made and the work done before the law of 1866 took effect. The instant the contract with the plaintiff was completed and work performed, the Constitution of the land places the rights under that contract forever beyond legislative control, and it was for that very purpose that the sagacious men who framed the Constitution introduced the 10th section of article 1 in that instrument. To say that Mr. Wood has performed his work, has fulfilled his obligations in all respects, and is entitled in all justice and in equity to his payment, yet the law of the 4th May, 1866, has taken away his remedy by judgment, would be most preposterous. Any statute that takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing law, or creates a new obligation, or imposes new restrictions in respect to past transactions must be deemed retrospective. Such was the rule laid down by Mr. Justice Story in Society *vs.* Wheeler, 2 Galsion, 104. "In the case last cited that eminent jurist says: "It is very obvious that the rights of a party under a contract may be destroyed by denying a remedy, or may be seriously impaired by burdening the proceedings with new conditions so as to make the remedy worthless, and I am quite sure no one will insist for a moment that there is any material difference between a retrospective law declaring a particular obligation void, and one that takes away the remedy to enforce them. Indeed, it is the remedy that protects the rights and enforces the obligations of all contracts, and it was for the protection of that remedy that the clause in the Constitution, now under consideration was mainly intended. In the case of McCracken against Hayward, first United States Reports, 608, Mr. Justice Baldwin, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court, said "the obligations of a contract consist in its binding force on the party who makes it, and this depends on the laws in existence when it is made; they are necessarily referred to in all contracts, and forming a part of them as a measure of the obligation to perform them by the one party, and the right acquired by the other. There can be no other standard by which to ascertain the extent of either, than that which the terms of the contract indicate, according to their settled legal meaning when it became consummated; the law defines the duty and the right, and compels the one party to perform the thing contracted for, and gives the other the right to enforce the performance by the remedies in existence. If any subsequent law affect to diminish the duty to impair the right, it necessarily bears on the obligation of the contract in favor of one party to the injury of the other; hence, any law which in its operation amounts to a denial or obstruction of the remedy, is within the contract, though professing to act only on the remedy, is directly obnoxious to the provision of the Constitution." Now this very doctrine completely covers the case at bar. Again, Chancellor Kent (1st Kent's Com. 467, note) in discussing this question, lays down as a rule, that "to take away by legislative acts the existing remedies for enforcing obligations of the contract so as to leave the creditor without redress, would be a mockery of justice and repugnant to the Constitution."

It is, therefore, clear that all suspension by statute of remedies, or any part thereof, existing when the contract was made, is more or less impairing its obligation, and this clear rule of law was held in the case of Green *vs.* Biddle, 8 Wheaton's Reports, p. 1. In that case, Chief-Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says that to deny any remedy under a contract, or by burdening the remedy with new conditions and restrictions, and so make it useless, is impairing the obligation, and is a violation of the 10th section of article 1 of the Constitution. And Blackstone in his Commentaries, vol. 1, page 82, says that the remedial part of a law is a necessary consequence; for, says the learned commentator, "laws must be very vague and imperfect without such a remedy." Apart from all other considerations, and looking at the bare letter of the act, there is nothing therein that makes it applicable to the case under consideration, and we ought with the highest respect, conclude that our law makers did not intend it should leave a retrospective or injurious effect; because if the construction contended for be correct, then the Legislature might just as well have said that claims similar to the plaintiff's might as well be blotted out. This was held to be the true doctrine in the case of Danks against Quackenboss, 1 N. Y. R., 130; also 1 Denio's Reports, 157, and in the case of The People against the Supervisors of Westchester County, 1st Barb, 79. In the last case Mr. Justice Barculo, in one of the ablest opinions in the books, makes this doctrine clear as day. Indeed, authorities sustaining my views are very numerous. I have simply cited a few of the leading cases. Moreover, if the principle contended for by defendant's counsel in this respect has a single precedent to warrant it, I must say I have been unable to find it. It is quite true that Mr. Justice Gardner, an able and a very learned man, in the case of Danks against Quackenboss, in along dissenting opinion, endeavors to show that the current of authorities in our books is wrong on this subject; that it is quite clear to the mind of the common reader that in his efforts to do so he labors hard and to very little effect. Moreover, the cases cited in his opinion do not touch this question under discussion. How stands the present case? First, we have the amended charter of '57, declaring that to make the proceedings of the Common Council legal and binding, they must be advertised for a certain specified time in the Corporation newspapers. Second—We have the *Daily News* designated as one of such papers, with instructions that it should publish the proceedings of the different Boards. Then we have the services performed in 1865 and 1866, and this action brought for the recovery of such services before the law of May 4, 1866, was passed. Now, mark you, all this is admitted in the answer of the defendants; therefore it is clear, from my reasoning, that section 10 of the Tax Law, passed May 4, 1866, and passed after the plaintiff's rights had accrued and were vested, cannot act retrospectively so as to affect the plaintiff's rights to recover in this case.

Let an order be entered compelling the Comptroller to pay the amount admitted to be due, and a reference be ordered to ENOCH L. LOWE, Esq., Counsellor-at Law, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York City, to ascertain the justice of the balance of the claim.

The Case of the Escaped Cuban Slaves—It Seems to be Settled that we have No Extradition Treaty with Spain—The Alleged Slaves and Criminals Discharged by the Superior Court—Applause by the Spectators.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

Before Justice McCunn.

We published in our columns yesterday the particulars of the case of Emmanuel Estrada and Paulino Ganschucci, two colored men, who, as alleged, were recently slaves in the Island of Cuba, and as also alleged, stole several thousand dollars' worth of gold and jewelry from their master, and then escaped to this City. This, however, be it understood, is one side of the story. There seems to be no doubt that they were slaves, and ran away from their master, but it is contended that they only took with them sufficient to pay for a very poor steerage passage to a free country. The proceedings on Thursday were postponed until 1 o'clock yesterday to enable counsel to prepare themselves on the question as to whether our Government has an extradition treaty with Spain.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, the Court inquired if the counsel had informed themselves on that subject.

Mr. C. S. Spencer said yes, he had. There was no treaty. He had, moreover, learned several other things during the interval, which would place this whole case in an entirely different aspect from that which it presented on Thursday. Counsel had found things that surprised him—and it was pretty hard to surprise him. The whole case, so far as the complainants or the prosecution were concerned was a perfect farce. Yes, worse than that—no crime had been committed—not on the Island of Cuba, but in the streets of New-York. Kidnapping had been going on here. These men had been kidnapped in the streets of this City, on the 8th inst., instead of the 12th inst., as appeared yesterday. They were taken into custody by some pretended officers—he hoped, for the credit of our Government, Municipal, State and Federal, that they were not officers—and for four days these men were kept tramping around the City from place to place. On the 12th, four days after the arrest, they were taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court. The truth is, said counsel, there is a reward of $1,000 offered by the masters of these slaves, for their return to Havana, and the pretended officers and others have trumped up a charge of larceny for the purpose of arresting them under color of law, and then quietly spiriting them back into bondage. By the 12th inst., the complainant and officers, whom he used as his tools, began to get uneasy—they began to feel that it would not do to keep these men thus until the 2d of August, when it was expected the master or some one who had full power to represent him, would be on hand to attend to getting these men back into slavery. The truth is, said counsel, this country, at present, is like unto England in the days of the poet, when he wrote: "A slave cannot breathe in England—the moment a slave's foot touches her soil, that moment he is free." This was the idea, though not the exact language.

The Court said that was not precisely the question; but he wished to know from the prosecuting officer if it was admitted that these men were slaves under the Spanish Government.

Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney—If your Honor please, the counsel on the other side gives me no chance to state my position. If the Court will hear me two minutes, I can make myself understood. I have just learned that the counsel for the prisoners has sued out a *certiorari* yesterday. I understood it was a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court well knows the distinction. The former brings up all the evidence and proceedings for a review; the other merely commands the officer in whose custody the prisoners are, to bring them up—to have their bodies before the Court. The other side contend this is an important case—I think so, too.

Judge McCunn—Yes; but, Mr. Bedford, you do not answer my question. Are you willing to admit that these prisoners were slaves in Spain?

Mr. Bedford—If your Honor please, I understand they have escaped from Havana.

The Court—Well, if they did—is not Cuba a colonial possession of Spain?

Mr. Spencer—I admit there was a *certiorari* sued out, and an attempt was made to serve it, but it could not be done for the reason that Justice Hogan was out of town, and the clerks who work under him are not there when he is not. Each Justice has a set of clerks of his own. Hence we could not bring up the records required by the *certiorari*.

Judge McCunn—Mr. Bedford, you have not answered my question. Will you, as prosecuting officer, admit that these men were slaves prior to their leaving the Island of Cuba? If you admit that, it will materially shorten us well as simplify the case.

Mr. Bedford—Well, your Honor, as a prosecuting officer, I have to say that I cannot admit they were slaves. I can't admit what I am ignorant of. I am not informed on the subject. The whole matter is still pending before Justice HOGAN, and the examination of the case was set down, as I understand it, with the consent of the prisoner's counsel for the 27th inst. Mr. Bedford here appealed to Mr. Anderson, the former counsel for the prisoners, to know if this was not the fact.

Mr. Anderson said he would explain to the Court. The examination was set down for the 27th inst., on the motion of the Police Justice, who said he could not attend to it sooner, the weather was too hot.

Mr. Spencer—Yes, the weather was too hot to hold Court—but not too hot for these poor innocent colored men to be thrust into prison. Slaves they were in Cuba, but here they were free save for the trumped up charge of larceny, which could not, on any pretence, be sustained.

Mr. Bedford insisted the matter ought to be postponed. It was important, and when Justice HOGAN returned they could get at the affidavits and records, and all the proceedings which had taken place, and the Court would not then be acting in the dark.

Counsel on the other side said there were no affidavits except one which some person had made before the Consul at Havana, and that was not worth a farthing. Moreover, the commitment was worth nothing. There was no crime mentioned in it, and if there were, no time or place of its perpetration was stated. Such a commitment could not stand for a moment, for the purpose of holding men in close confinement, in any civilized country in the world where there was a pretence to administer law and equity between man and man. This was a bold attempt to kidnap and convey back into bondage two slaves who had escaped from their bondage. Things of this kind occurred not very frequently in New-York, and it was time our courts of justice should be enlightened upon the extent of the practice and the enormity of the crime, if they did not already know it. The object of the prosecution was, said counsel, to gain time until the 2d of August, when the master of these or some one to legally represent them, would be on here from Cuba for the purpose of taking the two men back. But if the master were here in Court, he could do nothing to hold them in prison. They had been kidnapped in our streets without process and without legal authority. The men who had been instrumental in effecting their arrest should be arrested and most severely dealt with.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court said: I am going to discharge these men: and I will further say, that if it be true that they have been kidnapped in our streets, without warrant or legal authority, the persons who committed this outrage should be dealt with in a severe manner. Mr. Spencer, if you know the statement you have made to be true, it is your duty as an officer of this Court to bring the offenders to justice. I shall use what power I have to enforce the law against them. The prisoners are discharged.

Immediately upon this announcement the crowd of spectators in the Court-room gave vent to their joy by the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet. The applause, however, was speedily suppressed by the Court and officers in attendance, and the bystanders were reminded that a Court of Justice was not the most appropriate place in which to manifest their joyous feelings, even if those feelings were of a humanitarian nature. The prisoners, poor ignorant men, scarcely able to understand a word of our language, seemed for a few moments to be under the impression that they had been sentenced to go back into slavery, or into a gloomy cell in the Tombs. When they each were made acquainted with the real state of things their joy and gratitude were beyond expression. They departed in company with a few friends well known in this City for the promptitude with which they are ever ready to relieve those in distress.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 20.

By Justice McCunn.

Arthur G. Rose *vs.* Paul Spofford; motion to postpone putting in answer in this case until October denied; time extended to answer twenty days. Michael Donohue *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; injunction granted. Joseph M. Lane *vs.* John B. Borst; motion granted on terms; order to be settled. In the matter of M. Estrado and Pauline Ganness; prisoners discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1866.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C.	124	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108¼	
4,000	U. S. 5-20s R. '62	105	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106⅞	
11,000	do.	106⅜	
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	105	
50,000	do.	105	
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	105	
12,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95	
3,000	do.	95⅜	
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		
	First Ser.	103⅜	
20,000	do.	103⅜	
18,500	do.	103⅜	
3,000	do.	103⅜	
1,000	do.	103⅜	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98½	
5,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	97½	
5,000	do.	97½	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	97½	
19,500	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	96	
2,000	T. 6s, '90, 3d call	93⅜	
4,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-Cl	70½	
3,000	do. 2d call	71⅛	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70	
70,000	N. Car. 6s,	65	
11,000	Missouri 6s,	79½	
20,000	O. & M. C.	25½	
50,000	do.	25⅝	
20,000	do.	25⅜	
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	90	
1,000	Ill. 6s, '53, R.	99	
3,000	Erie 1st M.	101	
7,000	do.	100	
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	100¾	
15,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	86⅞	
4,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80	
2,000	1st R. 7s, 1865 and 1866	77	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	90	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101¼	
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	77	
1,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	98	
1,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	60	
10,000	McG. W. 1st	60	
150	Bank of Commerce	111	
6	Mer. Ex. Bank	114	
5	Metro. Bank	110	
45	Cen. N. Bank	111	

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$45,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'65	104⅞	
200	New-York Cen.	105⅛	
200	do.	105	
100	do.	104⅝	
100	do.	104⅝	
100	do.	63½	
300	do.	115⅛	
200	do.	115⅜	
100	M. Sc. & N. I.	82½	
200	Chic. & R. I.	97⅜	
500	Chi. & N. W.	36	
100	do.	36⅛	
100	do.	36⅜	
100	do.	36⅜	
100	do.	36⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—IL TROVATORE—Characters by Mme. Tabacchi, Mme. Patti, Sigs. Tamaro, Bellini, Coletti and Carlo Patti. Musical Director, Signor Muzio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and LARRY HOOLAGHAN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾ G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to protect the lives of passengers on steam vessels, made a report. The House agrees to all the important amendments of the Senate, and the bill is substantially as passed by the Senate. The report was agreed to. Mr. STEWART called up the bill granting the right to all citizens of the United States to enter and explore unoccupied mineral lands of the United States, and prescribing the conditions upon which they can obtain and retain possession; which was passed. Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to prevent the Courts from being used as a means for the persecution of loyal citizens, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Finance Committee the Tariff Bill passed by the House on Wednesday, with two amendments, which he said were unimportant. It was ordered to be printed. Mr. SUMNER presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to, after considerable debate on the provision, that no compensation be given for the ensuing year to the United States Minister at Lisbon, Portugal. The Civil Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The vote of Thursday ordering that the Medical and Surgical History of the War be printed under the direction of Surgeon-Gen. BARNES was reconsidered, and it was voted that the work be printed at the public printing office, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In the House Mr DEMING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish and protect National Cemeteries, which was recommitted and ordered to be printed. The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee. Mr. BINGHAM withdrew the demand for the previous question, and moified its substitute so as to read: "Joint resoiution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress." After an interesting debate, the resolution was adopted by a large majority—yeas 125, nays 12. Mr. STEVENS reported a bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights. Several amendments were proposed, and finaly the bill and amendmedts were laid on the table. Mr. STEVENS then offered his resolution in favor of a recess until December, giving the presiding officers of both Houses the right to convene Congress during that time. After a speech from Mr. STEVENS in support of the resolution, it was rejected by a vote of 75 to 48.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. TAYLOR, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and the President of the Commission appointed to hold a council with the Indians gathered for this purpose at Fort Laramie, denies the reports of dissatisfaction and hostile intentions on the part of the Indians, and says that if troubles arise the whites will be the instigators. There are parties interested in provoking hostilities, and they give currency to the above reports.

Accounts from Northern Mexico state that an American family, living near the Rio Grande, being suspected of holding secret communication with the French, were ordered to leave the country. Not complying, their house was burned, and the inmates, not being allowed to escape, were all burned to a crisp. The family consisted of a man, his wife and two daughters.

The Yale Glee Club, consisting of twelve members of the College, propose taking a tour during the long vacation. They will take a cruise down the Sound, and give concerts at Norwich, New-London, Stonington, Newport, Providence and Boston. They will also go to the White Mountains, giving concerts on the way.

H. J. COATES, Postmaster at Albany, Wis., and his wife have been arrested for robbing the mail at their office. Mrs. COATES plead guilty, and has been committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. No evidence being found to implicate Mr. COATES, he was released, but has been removed as Pos master.

KINSLEY'S & Co's. Express office in Boston was robbed on Thursday afternoon, the thief taking a box from a desk in Mr. KINSLEY'S private room in the rear of the business office. The box contained various stock certificates which cannot be negotiated, and the available funds obtained will not exceed $3,000.

The members of the City Council, and the City Officers of Philadelphia, arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and were met by a delegation of the City Council and escorted to the principal points of interest in the city. In the evening they were entertained at the Cincinnati Club Rooms.

A grand tournament, under the auspices of the Missouri Southern Relief Association, is to be given in St. Louis on the 21st of September. Large sums are expected to be realized for the destitute Southern families from balls, fairs and other amusements.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* publishes a list of two hundred and seventy buildings in course of construction or completed the present season, the aggregate cost being $750,125. Among the buildings were five churches, eight hotels, two depots, an opera house, grain elevator, &c.

The case of EMIL GRISAR *vs.* IRWIN MCDOWELL, before the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, Maj. FIELD presiding, has been decided in favor of the defendant. This confirms the Government in possession of the property known as Black Point, on which fortifications have been erected.

A dispatch received from the Governor of Kansas announces that Major E. G. ROSS, editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, has been elected United States Senator for that State, in place of the late JAMES H. LANE.

The funeral sermon of Gen. LANE was preached by Rev. N. D. FISHER, presiding elder of that district. There was a large attendance present. Senator LANE made his will some weeks since, appointing his son-in-law, Col. ADAMS, executor.

ELISHA PENDLETON has been confirmed by the Senate Naval Officer for Norfolk and Portsmouth, *vice* J. W. GODDIN resigned.

A mutiny occurred on Thursday among a portion of the negro troops on Folly Island, which was suppressed after one of the mutineers had been killed and two wounded. The rest of the mutineers were brought to Charleston under guard.

A terrible storm occurred on the Texas coast on the 15th inst. At Indianola the schooner *Veto*, 5,000 barrels capacity, was driven through the wharf on to the shore. The steamer *Potomac*, which was anchored astride the bar, disappeared. It is supposed that she foundered at her anchorage, and that all who were on board in charge of her are lost. Her passengers had previously been landed.

Recent official statements show that over $1,000,000 of the old State issues still circulate in Massachusetts. Many dealers refuse to receive these bills, while the banks take them on deposit, with a view to sending them home for redemption. Meantime the brokers are doing a good business at the expense of the unfortunate holders.

It is in contemplation to gather together the remains of our soldiers scattered in various sections of Eastern Virginia, and reinter them in the cemeteries at Yorktown, or in the cemetery at Camp Hamilton.

The steamer *Montana*, from the head waters of the Missouri, arrived at St. Joseph on the 17th inst. Her passengers had about $100,000 in gold dust. The *Iron City* had been fired into by the Sioux Indians, and a waiter and two deck hands killed.

The famous trotting horse *Cooley* has been beaten, for the first time in the West, by *Medoc*, on the Chicago Driving Park. Four miles were trotted. The best time made was 2:32¼. The purse was $1,000, but more than $20,000 changed hands.

D. W. LEWIS, of the firm of LEWIS & ROOF, lately publishers of the Peoria (Ill.) *Daily Republican*, has been arrested for taking letters out of the post-office directed to Mr. ROOF, his partner, and appropriating their contents to his own use.

The Adams Epress office in St. Louis was very mysteriously robbed several days since of $5,000 in gold. A bag containing the amount had been left at the office to be sent to New-York, but it has not arrived there and nothing has been heard of it.

Gen. THOMAS has declined the present of a fine residence purchased for him in Nashville, at a cost of $60,000, and requested that the money be added to the Soldiers' Widow and Orphan Fund.

The late reported disturbance at Drummondtown, Va., between the whites and the blacks, upon investigation, was found to amount to nothing of importance.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Hon. THOMAS EWING has written a letter indorsing the National Union Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

Yesterday the President nominated to the Senate HENRY STANSBERRY, of Kentucky, to be Attorney-General of the United States, in place of SPEED, resigned.

Gen. DIX, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has received a dispatch from the engineer in charge at Omaha, that 145 miles of the track have been laid.

Judge HUNTER's recent charge against dueling is creating quite a flutter at Memphis, Tenn. Two French teachers have been placed under bonds not to fight a duel.

By order of Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, the State troops will make a four days' encampment at Long Branch, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th inst. They will be reviewed by Major-Gen. MEADE.

It is now stated that the Loretto Convent, near Niagara Falls, was not burned, as stated the other day. A large barn in Drummondville, near by, was burned, and this gave rise to the story.

The Chicago *Republican* denies the assertion of the *Times* that it lost $220,000 last year, and says the *Republican* is upon a financial basis not exceeded in stability by any other paper in Chicago.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the immediate release of all prisoners held by order of the Navy Department.

A large number of prisoners convicted by military tribunals have just been released from confinement at Richmond by order of the Secretary of War.

The first case of cholera in Boston was reported yesterday, being a soldier from Hart's Island, who was on his way home on furlough.

The City Council of Chicago have voted to build a tunnel under the river at Washington-street.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a secret session yesterday, and are supposed to have discussed the evident and alarming increase of cholera in New-York and Brooklyn, particularly in the Twelfth Ward of the latter City. The bulletin boards in the offices of the Board in New-York and Brooklyn reported only six authenticated cases in this City, and eleven cases at Red Hook Point in Brooklyn; but telegraphic and other unauthenticated reports run the number up a score higher than the official figures. In view of the existing peril, and of the alleged hostility of the Brooklyn City Government to any measure which the Board of Health proposes for the shielding of the City from pestilence, the Board has authorized Dr. CRANE, Mr. BERGEN, and Dr. SMITH to take in hand the work of cleansing the Sixth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, and the sum of $5,000 has been placed at their disposal, for immediate use. An interesting and timely letter upon cholera from Registrar HARRIS was read at the public meeting of the Board, and the affidavit of Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, reciting the circumstances under which he secured a contract which has given the Board of Health a deal of annoyance, was put in to show that the Brooklyn City Government is not immaculate. Messrs. FAGAN & DENYSE sent in a bill of $283 for removing dead animals from Coney Island beach and the shores of the bay, and the Board cut the bill down to $187. Learning which, Mr. FAGAN remarked that the Board could have his labor for nothing. The Board directed the Sanitary Superintendent to detail two additional Inspectors to do night duty at the office in Brooklyn. The Treasurer was authorized to ask the Governor's assent to a loan of $100,000. Judge BOSWORTH moved and the Board voted to take appeal without delay from the various injunctions which have been granted. President SCHULTZ informed the Board that one of Judge CARDOZO's injunctions forbids any interference with the butchers of the City, and that their slaughter-houses have become pestilence breeders. Dr. PARKER desired that the public should know upon whom the responsibility will rest in the event of pestilence.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, President SCHULTZ read a letter which he had addressed to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, respectfully asking them to convene early in July, to pass upon the Excise injunctions. He had received no reply. Judge BOSWORTH, who has no doubt that the General Term will reverse the decisions which have been made in this City, thought it probable that Judge DALY, to whom Mr. SCHULTZ's letter had been delivered, was merely awaiting the return to the City of his brethren of the Bench, and of the probability of an early session of the Court. Judge B. thought there was no doubt. Attorney BLISS was ordered immediately to move appeal from the liquor injunctions.

An important opinion has just been rendered by the Superior Court in the case of BENJAMIN WOOD *vs.* The Mayor, &c. The action was brought to recover the sum of over $30,000 for Corporation advertising. The decision of the Court is, that an order be entered compelling the Comptroller to pay the plaintiff the amount admitted to be due, and ordering a reference to ascertain the balance of the claim.

HENRY HOLMES, *alias* Hall, was before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, on a charge of aiding in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Treasury Department, by being concerned in issuing counterfeit United States $100 compound-interest notes. Several witnesses were examined, which indicated some looseness in the transaction of business in the National Currency Bureau.

Last evening a disturbance occurred on board the ship *New World*, lying in the North River, which resulted in PATRICK MULLEN, the boatswain, being stabbed and killed by a seaman named JAMES HARRIS.

The Cuban slaves who were brought before the Superior Court on Thursday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, were discharged yesterday by Mr. Justice MCCUNN.

The amount contributed for the Portland sufferers in New-York and Brooklyn, from various sources, up to yesterday at noon, was $118,612.

The up-train for Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran over and killed an unknown man yesterday, fearfully mutilating the body.

A stage-driver, named JOHN SMITH, was prostrated by *coup de soleil* yesterday afternoon, in Broadway, dying soon after at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. CATHARINE NELSON died yesterday morning from injuries received from the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on Thursday.

Gold fell off [illegible] cent. yesterday. Exchange on Europe dull; 60 days on London, 109¾. Money very easy. Government Securities less active. The Railway speculation irregular, but firm in the afternoon.

An average business was reported in most kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday, the liveliest speculations having been in Cotton, Sugars, Pork, and Corn. Pork was dearer. Flour and Wheat lower. Freights quiet.

Removals from Office—Congressional Precept and Practice.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, from a Committee of Conference, reported in favor of a provision that the present U. S. Minister to Portugal should receive no compensation for any *further* services he may render in that capacity. Mr. RAYMOND asked him if he had any objection to stating *for what reasons* the Committee made this unusual report. Judge SPALDING replied that he would state no reason, except that the Committee was unanimous in its recommendation; and refusing very peremptorily and emphatically to permit Mr. RAYMOND to ask any further question or make any further remark on the subject, he moved the previous question, and forced the report, without debate, explanation or delay, through the House.

There is nothing very remarkable in Judge SPALDING's action in shutting off debate and forcing action upon a delicate and doubtful party question. It has come to be the common practice under the pressure of party emergencies, and Judge SPALDING only follows the fashion—discourteous and discreditable as it is.

But the action of Congress on this matter is worthy of a more full and distinct statement. Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY has been for the last four years and is now United States Minister at Portugal. Some three months since he wrote an unofficial letter to Secretary SEWARD on current political topics, in the course of which he expressed his concurrence in the policy of the President and his dissent from the action of Congress. This letter was published in the TIMES, and at once attracted the attention of members of the House. Mr. STEVENS, when the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was before the House, moved an amendment that the Mission to Portugal be abolished, and the House concurred. On reaching the Senate this amendment was rejected; and when it came back the House refused to concur and asked a Committee of Conference; and this Committee, finding that the Mission could not thus be abolished, and yet determined to get rid of Mr. HARVEY, resorted to the means reported by Judge SPALDING, but which Judge SPALDING refused to explain or to allow anybody else to explain on the floor of the House.

Congress has thus indorsed, in the strongest possible manner, by its own action, the removal of office-holders for expressions of opinion hostile to its own. The only offence alleged against Mr. HARVEY is the writing of a private letter expressing dissent from the political opinions and actions of Congress! Congress, by the Constitution, has nothing whatever to do with appointments or removals of office-holders; yet it resorts to the remarkable and extraordinary process of legislation, for the sole purpose of accomplishing the removal of an office-holder guilty of the heinous crime of differing from Congress in opinion and of expressing that difference in a private letter.

And at the very time Congress is thus resorting to such means of exercising a power never conferred upon it, for such a reason, it is trying to rouse the indignation of the whole country against the President of the United States for doing the same thing, in the exercise of a power expressly conferred upon him by the Constitution, and in exact conformity with what has been the usage of the Government from the day of its foundation until the present time.

The zeal of Congress in regard to removals from office evidently is a very one-sided, and not a very disinterested sentiment. They have no sort of objection to such removals when they can make them on their own behalf and against those who differ from *them* in opinion. In all other cases they are opposed to them on principle! Judge SPALDING is not exactly the man whom we expected to lead off in such a practice.

The Union Party.

Although opposed to the Philadelphia Convention, the Albany *Evening Journal* does not disguise its aversion to the acts and dogmas of the Radicals, which it declares are at variance with the opinions of a majority of the Union Party:

"There are a great many in the Union Party who have battled the heresy of State suicide as earnestly as Mr. RAYMOND; who fought against the policy of the wholesale execution of rebels when President JOHNSON advocated and the extremest 'Radicals' applauded it; who never saw any wisdom, and but very little justice, in indiscriminate confiscation; who never believed in universal negro suffrage, and who have always combated the idea that loyal representatives from Southern States should be insulted by being indiscriminately classified with unpurged traitors. And we believe that to-day those who entertain these opinions constitute a majority of the Union Party."

Again:

"With much that has been done and with more that may be proposed by men who set themselves up as leaders of the Union sentiment, we may have no sympathy. But instead of beating a retreat, the *Journal* prefers to stand and 'fight it out on this line'—not only 'if it takes all Summer,' but if it takes as many Summers as there are years in its life calendar. And it would be pleasant to have Mr. RAYMOND, and those who have taken passage with him, help us in the fight—if fight we must. It might not be an easy battle if all who generally think alike should act together; but it will be an almost hopeless one if any considerable number of the 'Old Guard' desert their colors."

Taking the case as the *Journal* presents it, is not the expediency of a movement akin to that of the Convention apparent? The greater number of the Union Party, our contemporary thinks, are moderate in their views, and have no sympathy with the Congressional plans and proceedings of the Radical wing. We think so too. Meanwhile the Radicals assume the right to speak for the party. Their weakness is shown when fair trials of strength occur, as in regard to the recognition of Tennessee yesterday; but, nevertheless, they insist that their utterances shall supersede the authorized platform, and that their commands shall stand higher than the Constitution. We are glad to know that the *Journal* is sufficiently dissatisfied with this state of affairs to resist it, and if need be, to fight against it. Upon this point the *Journal* and the TIMES are agreed. The difference, between us, then, is briefly this: Our contemporary would wait patiently until the Radicals fortify their position, and even then would reject an offer of outside help; while the TIMES proposes to move against the Radicals ere they accomplish further mischief, and is prepared to coöperate heartily with all Union men, Republican or Democratic, in a vigorous effort to restore national unity and peace.

Parson Browalow—Official Ruffianism.

Up to a recent date Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, had the reputation of being the foulest-mouthed man that spoke the English language, which is equal to saying the foulest-mouthed man on earth, for the English language has capacities of vulgar foulness equaled by no other form of mortal speech with which we are acquainted. His ribaldry and blasphemy as a preacher shocked even the rude ruffians of the Southwest, while his scurrility as a politician and editor, gave him a position which no decent man, and few indecent men, could approach. After having done as much as any other individual of his capacities in the South to stimulate the full spirit of Slavery to war and treason, he saw fit for selfish ends, and to the disgust of every loyal man in the country, to take sides with the Unionists of East Tennessee. Neither they nor we had any more respect for his selfish loyalty than for his ribald piety; but the course and force of circumstances kept him from open treachery by making it dangerous; and the generous attention and help he obtained from the courageous and unflinching leader of the Tennessee Unionists, who is now President of the United States, induced him to endure till the rebellion was prostrated by our armies. Even the foulness of his tongue seemed to suffer an abatement for a short while, and it appeared as if time might cause him finally to be tolerated by reputable people. Under these circumstances, and under prospect of reformation, Mr. JOHNSON was more than generous to him, aiding him to place and power, and finally assisting him to obtain the position of Governor, which JOHNSON had vacated to assume the Vice-Presidency. But the dog will return to his vomit, and the serpent will plunge his fangs into the bosom in which he has been warmed. BROWNLOW turned on the President—turned upon him for ends as base and selfish as had formerly led him to join with him. The President would not—as he *could* not—permit him to carry out the atrocious and savage purposes he had designed upon those who were his enemies—that is to say, the greater part of the people of Tennessee, who had neither voted for him nor would uphold him. BROWNLOW actually wanted to inaugurate a general massacre and plunder of those whom he had made foes by thirty years of personal insult; and he proclaimed this in language so fiendishly vindictive as to shock every man who had any manhood left in his nature. The President stood between him and his outrageous purposes; and BROWNLOW turned from the people whom the President had saved upon the President himself. His office as Governor gave him no more self-respect now than his vocation as preacher had given him Christian character, while the fact that Mr. JOHNSON holds the office of President seemed to add zest to the rancor of his assaults. He swore and raved more furiously than he had ever done before, and used language which would put to the blush even that of the malignant madmen of Congress. He vented his personal malice "in season and out of season," in speeches, public documents, and in his newspaper; and let no act or word of the President's pass without finding in it new opportunity of revenge for his grievances. It was quite in keeping, therefore, when in a dispatch to Washington, on Thursday last, announcing the passage of the Constitutional Amendment in one branch of the Tennessee Legislature, he had the blackguard insolence to add,

"Give my compliments to the dirty dog at the White House."

He knew, of course, that in using such language he was perfectly safe from any notice or reply by the party immediately assailed; and if it brought him renewed contempt from all decent men, that was but what he had been accustomed to from the beginning of his career.

An Ishmaelite in a New Character.

The respect of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS for the clergy has been usually rated equal to his respect for the Constitution of the United States. He has not enjoyed a reputation of being very friendly to either. The Constitution he contemned as a covenant with hell, and the clergy he was for years accustomed to scold as the subservient instruments of the Slave-power. In to-day's *Anti-Slavery Standard*, however, he implores the clergymen of the loyal States to come to his relief by using their pulpits to propagate his opinions. Whether the reverend gentlemen will feel complimented by the tone of his appeal, may at least be doubted. Thus, the Christianity which prevailed before the war he arraigns as "no true Christianity"—as a "bastard claimant of the honors" of the religion which in his opinion it disgraced. There were few pulpits in those days, he says, that spoke the truth; for the rest, there was a "ghastly masquerading of puppet priests," the "organizations called churches" were mere "synagogues of Satan," and the moral sense of the age was outraged by their attitude. These former shortcomings, as we understand Mr. PHILLIPS' epistle, are recited less by way of indictment than as incentives to present exertion. In other words, the fiery apostle of anarchy preaches his own version of the doctrine of repentance, and calls upon the class whom he has persistently maligned to approach the confessional which he has erected, and to atone for their sins by doing his bidding.

The purpose of the supplication is so manifest that it will hardly be deemed complimentary. It is not that WENDELL PHILLIPS loves the clergy more than of yore, but that he likes the Radicals less; and having been cruelly deceived where mostly trusted, he turns to priest and pastor as his sole remaining source of strength. The Radical patriots at Washington he derides as "gamesters in the Capitol;" he sees nothing but a cloudy sky, and shrieks a fearful warning. "Beneath the board on which these Republican and Democratic dice are throwing heaves the volcano"—and so forth. He does not make a single exception. He sees no righteousness in Congress, no principle, no patriotism; he discerns only political tricksters at work on cunning schemes. And as, in his judgment, the President is a conspirator and the virtue of the people is at best extremely doubtful, he calls upon the ancient objects of his wrath and contumely—the clergy of the North—to rush to his rescue. His remaining hope is in the drum ecclesiastic. BYRON asked for but a forty-parson power. PHILLIPS entreats that "through forty thousand pulpits" the gospel he promulgates may hereafter be preached, that recreant Radicals and conspiring officials and an unredeemed people may be flogged and spurred to a sense of duty.

Thank goodness, the country will not be so afflicted. PHILLIPS may rant at Framingham and cant in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, but the forty thousand pulpits are not yet ready for his service. A Cheever there may be here and there, dealing damnation all around. But the great body of the clergy preach, and will continue to preach, the gospel of peace, which has not the remotest resemblance to the gospel according to PHILLIPS.

Truth from an Unexpected Quarter.

The Washington dispatches of the *Tribune* are so notoriously partisan, and in their partisanship so indifferent to fact or propriety, that they are rarely worthy of notice except by way of correction or contradiction. It is therefore refreshing to find a gleam of truth like the following, which appeared yesterday:

"The number of nominations now being sent daily by the President to the Senate for its action is quite extensive, the disposition being to present as many before the adjournment as can be matured. Those transmitted to-day were for the most part Treasury and Post-Office appointments."

Now, inasmuch as the disposition of the President—on the showing of this, his enemy—is to send to the Senate for its action as many nominations as can be matured before the adjournment, what becomes of the cry for a perpetual session to take care of the office-holders? The allegation has been that the President would withhold nominations while Congress continued to sit, and on this pretence he has been assailed daily by the tribe who believe that the chief end of party is the possession of offices. Yet here we have half a dozen lines which show that the allegation is a falsehood, and that the President, instead of shrinking from Senatorial action, is faithfully courting it.

Another scrap from the same source is not less noticeable:

"I have authority for stating that at the Philadelphia Convention, on its organizing, a resolution will be offered 'that no one shall be admitted as a delegate who may have borne arms against the Government.'"

This is proof, if proof were needed, of the good faith with which the organizers of the movement for the Philadelphia Convention are proceeding in the work. The terms of the Call indicate that the presence of Union men, and none else, is desired; and so the *Tribune* correspondent now testifies. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD will of course object to a test which will exclude him, together with those who have "borne arms against the Government." But the promoters of the Convention intend it to be a Union—not a "Copperhead"—gathering, although Radical writers have tried to persuade themselves differently. We shall hereafter appeal from the *Tribune* editorials to this *Tribune* dispatch.

How these little bits of truth escaped from the *Tribune* bureau at Washington, or found their way into print at New-York, is a mystery which we shall not attempt to unravel.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL INVESTIGATION.—We print this morning a very full synopsis of the Congressional Investigation known as the "Fry-Conkling Case." There was a brief sketch in the Congressional report in yesterday's paper, but the one printed to-day is much more complete.

Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The delicious coolness of the atmosphere, combined with the refreshing iciness of the "united artists," drew an unusual attention to the announcement for last night's performance of the Italian Opera; and despite the lack of confidence universally felt in such little matters, a very fine audience assembled to listen to the favorite opera of "Crispino." A more mixed gathering we have never seen. The literary and artistic world was well represented; also, the very rural districts. MAZZOLENI, SUSINI, and others of like or less importance, swelled the number; but the vast preponderance of the *personnel* had red mud upon their soles, and eager curiosity in their eyes. BELLINI as *Crispino* was immense. He was full of—fun and frolic, and as usual, greatly exaggerated the situations. His greeting was enthusiastic. Mlle. CANISSA, of German repute, was the well-dressed *Annetta* of the evening. We say well-dressed, because an old lady from New-Hampshire, who talked all the evening to a boor from New-York, who beat time incessantly, said she was. Mlle. CANISSA looked sweetly and acted finely, but her voice was not equal to the not excessive requirements of the *rôle*. The other characters were not notable, except the Fairy, who was by all odds the worst we have ever been wretched enough to hear, and that is saying a great deal. The chorus bungled and botched everything; in the third act they deserved to be applauded for the perfect abomination of their ill deeds. The grand *finale* of the first act secured Mlle. CANISSA and BELLINI a double call before the curtain, and that of the second act was given with marked *élan* and accuracy.

Between the first and second acts Signor CARLO PATTI favored the audience and benefitted "that fund" to the extent of a Souvenir de Bellini. PATTI was born with a love for the violin, and education and experience have wonderfully developed the great natural aptitude he possessed for its artistic handling.

"Crispino" was announced for to-day. Of course it wont be given. For some reason "Travatore" is substituted. "Travatore" is a pleasant opera, and with a good cast such as can be given cannot fail to repay one's attendance.

JACK AND GILL.—If you want to laugh and have a jolly good time go and see the comic pantomime of "Jack and Gill" at Barnum's. Jack is gorgeous, Gill is his wife—as for the naughty Pantaloon and Harlequin, they are full of fun, which is better than medicine in the dog days, or cholera weather.

The Philadelphia Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad that you made a reservation in your recent editorial on the Philadelphia Convention against the participation in its proceedings of such men as FERNANDO WOOD. Nevertheless, I see that this noted Copperhead is made a delegate from the Ninth District of this State and City, by the Democratic organization. And what is more surprising, a man by the name of V. K. STEVENSON, *an unwashed rebel from Tennessee*, is made the alternate delegate of WOOD from the same district. This fellow was in the Quartermaster's Department of the so-called Confederate service. He was probably as false to that as he was to his own Government. His profits in this position may have been invested, of late, in City property in the Upper Congressional District. But this would scarcely give him a patent to represent the District at Philadelphia.

I do not care to go into all the particulars of this man's treason to the Government in 1861; his bad faith to his mercantile creditors in New-York; his greed of gain and notorious selfishness even in his dealings with the so-called Confederate authorities who trusted him, or his appropriation of the earnings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, of which he was the President before and during the early years of the War. But I feel free to tell you, Sir, that his jobbery and sharp practice in every business relation, North and South, are only equaled by his assurance, and to add that if such brazen traitors are to bear sway in the Philadelphia Convention, the post of honor for every true Union man and every true War Democrat will be the PRIVATE STATION.

The Portland Fund at Saratoga.

We learn from a friend who was present that the *tableaux vivants* at the Union, on Thursday evening, brought $1,205, and that Maj. LELAND has forwarded that sum to the Mayor of Portland. The characters in the *tableaux* were all from DICKENS' "Mutual Friend," and were represented by Mrs. LELAND, Misses MARY, HATTIE and ABBY LELAND, Miss KENT, Miss MIDDLETON, Miss BOOTH, Miss FERRIS, and the jolly Maj. LELAND as *Boffin*. The affair was a complete success, for which result Mr. KENT deserves great praise.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Movements of Col. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs—Satisfactory Treaties made with the Idians at Fort Laramie—Interested Parties trying to Provoke Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 20.

Col. TAYLOR, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, and President of the Commission which recently held a council with the Indians at Fort Laramie, accompanied by Gen. THAYER, the United States Senator from Nebraska, and Mr. PADDOCK, Secretary of the Territory, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, and left for Washington last night.

Col. TAYLOR claims that a perfectly satisfactory treaty was made at Fort Laramie, all reports to the contrary being circulated by parties interested in creating hostilities. He also says three thousand Indians were present; that fourteen of sixteen chiefs signed the treaty, and expresses his firm belief that if there is trouble on the Plains it will be commenced by the whites.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lake Quinsingamond Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 20.

The annual college regatta comes off at Lake Quinsingamond on the 27th inst. The citizens regatta, to take place on the same day, offers prizes of $75 and $35 for single sculls, and $150 and $75 for four-oared boats. The city boats will also contend for the champion flag of the lake. There will be a grand promenade concert on the night before the regatta.

OHIO.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, July 20.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth District of Ohio, have nominated J. B. YOUNG for Congress.

Gen. JOHN COBURN has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the Indianapolis District, and Gen. WM. HARRON has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the First Indiana District.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866, agreeable to warrants;

Receipts:

Customs	$132,871,519 25
Sales of Public Lands	488,311 40
Direct Tax	1,486,118 05
Internal Revenue	245,369,070 50
Miscellaneous	48,478,119 41
Total receipts exclusive of Lo ns	$428,693,142 61
From Loans &c	520,466,393 05
Total Receipts	$949,159,535 66

Expenditures.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$29,196,626 41
Interior, including pensions and Indian affairs	15,817,6 9 89
War	271,705,679 13
Navy	34,195,964 03
Interest on Public Debt, including Treasury notes	96,919,456 38
Total expenditures	$447,835,395 84
Total expenditures, Public Debt	370,833,443 78
Total	$818,668,839 62

Estimated statement of receipts and expenditures from April 1 to June 30, 1866, exclusive of such as are connected with the Public Debt:

Receipts.

For Customs	$46,505,359 35
For Lands	243,228 21
Internal Revenue	64,141,858 87
Miscellaneous, including direct tax	18,463,365 64
Total receipts	$129,353,812 07

Expenditures.

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$11,821,295 84
Interior pensions and Indians	3,044,787 22
War	12,744,022 69
Navy	9,168,154 49
Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes	36,219,903 32
Total	$72,998,163 16

The above comprises the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending with June, 1866.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 20.

Judge ABELL, of the First District Court of New-Orleans Parish, was arrested this morning on an affidavit of several citizens accusing him of treason and endangering the liberties of citizens under the Civil Rights Bill. ABELL was bailed in $500 to appear before the November term of the Circuit Court.

The affidavit is based on a recent charge to the Grand Jury delivered by the accused to indict those members of the Convention of 1864 who would reconvene it.

Gen. SHERIDAN this morning publishes his general order forbidding commemorative Confederate monuments in his department, and dissolving all organizations for that purpose.

Gens. STEADMAN and FULLERTON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who have been investigating the conduct of its agents here, leave to-morrow.

Cotton—Sales 1,000 bales. Prices unchanged. To-day's receipts, 190 bales; week's receipts, 1,386 bales, against 2,509 bales last week; exports, 9,590 bales; stock, 95,000 bales. Sterling Exchange, 162½.

The trial of the nine men arrested at Jackson, La., under the Civil Rights Bill, for paddling a mulatto school-teacher, has been deferred until Monday.

The Anti-Rent Troubles.

ALBANY, Friday, July 20.

Reports from the Anti-Rent District say "all is quiet." The troops are still in camp on WARNER'S farm, under strict military discipline, and no depredations upon private property are permitted.

Two privates, who shot two sheep, were arrested by order of the commanding officer and delivered into the hands of the authorities of the town. Some of the tenants against whom writs of ejectment have been issued have intimated that they will make a settlement of their indebtedness, and, to enable them to do so, the advance movemenet has been delayed.

This afternoon a man was discovered in the act of poisoning a well from which the troops procure water. He, however, succeeded in effecting his escape, leaving the deadly compound on the ground.

With this exception nothing of particular interest has transpired to-day.

Prize Fight Between Horatio Bolter and Mike English—English the Victor.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

Another prize fight took place this morning, about fourteen miles from Washington, on the Virginia shore.

The combatants were HORATIO BOLTER and MIKE ENGLISH *alias* CARR, light weights. They fought twenty-four rounds in twenty-two and a half minutes. Neither was seriously hurt.

ENGLISH was declared the victor.

There were not more than one hundred and fifty persons present.

Some of the spectators represent the proceedings as little more than child's play.

Senatorial Appointment.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 20.

Gov. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, yesterday appointed Maj. E. G. Ross, late of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and assocate editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, Senator to fill Gen. LANE's unexpired term. Maj. Ross left Lawrence this morning for Washingtoe.

Expected Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 20.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the *Democrat* says parties from the Plains report the Indians massing for war, and old ranchmen say as soon as the corn is ripe nearly every tribe on the Plains will start on the war path. They are well armed and have plenty of ammunition.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, July 20.

The steamer *Palmoski* was detained by the revenue cutter *Delaware* on account of doubtful goods on board, among the passengers luggage, not in the manifest. Her Captain was held in $5,000 bonds which he could not procure since the loss of his steamer.

Murder of Rev. J. C. Richmond.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 20.

Rev. J. C. RICHMOND, while standing in his meadow in the suburbs of this city to-day, was struck by a man named RICHARD LEVIES, and killed. The affair has created considerable excitement, as Mr. RICHMOND was well known, and had many friends.

Release of Military Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 20.

About seventy-five convicts were discharged from the State Penitentiary to-day, under the recent order from the War Department directing the release of prisoners convicted by military tribunals.

The First Case of Cholera in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 20.

CALVIN G. FARNAM, a soldier from Hart's Island on furlough, died in Boston last evening of cholera soon after he reached the city. This is the first case of cholera reported here.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 20.

A circular-letter is published this morning, calling the first annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Cincinnati on the 10th of November, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Society and transacting other important business. This organization is of a purely social and benevolent character. Gen. RAWLINS, of Washington, is President, and Col. DAYTON, of St. Louis, Secretary.

Base Ball at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Friday, July 20.

The base ball match here to-day between the Charter Oak Club, of Hartford, and the Chester Club, of Norwich, was won by the latter. Score, 51 to 32.

The Uncas Club, of Norwich, beat the Ocean Club, of Mystic, on Wednesday. Score, 75 to 36.

Suicide at Lansingburgh.

TROY, Friday, July 20.

SAMUEL B. HICKS, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel at Lansingburgh, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

There was a heavy rain-storm here to-night of about an hour's duration.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 20.

A heavy easterly rain-storm prevails here this evening.

Murder on Board the Ship New World.

A disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, on board the ship *New World*, Capt. OTTIWELL, now lying in the North River, and bound for Liverpool, which resulted in the death of PATRICK MULLEN, the boatswain, at the hands of JAMES HARRIS, *alias* Brown, one of the seamen, who, having lost a bottle of liquor, and being somewhat intoxicated, accused a fellow-seaman of the theft, and after some words, fell upon and beat him in the most cruel manner, whereupon Capt. OTTIWELL and his officers interfered, and succeeded in restoring peace for a few minutes only; for HARRIS immediately after rushed upon the boatswain, and plunging a sheath-knife into his breast, exclaimed, "I am satisfied now." The boatswain fell forward, and died in a few minutes.

Capt. OTTIWELL then had a signal of distress set, which soon brought Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police boat to his assistance. HARRIS was then secured, and, together with the body of his victim, was brought on shore. The seaman who was beaten so badly was also brought on shore, and will appear as principal witness against the prisoner when he is brought to trial.

Capt. HARTT speaks in the highest terms of Capt. OTTIWELL and his officers, and says this affair is not in the least attributable to any harsh treatment of the crew by the officers of the ship.

Additional Cholera Reports.

Since the time of putting our second page to press, two of the cholera patients therein mentioned, namely, LAWRENCE RYAN, aged 7 years, and MARY BYRNE, aged 5, are reported to have died.

One of our Brooklyn reporters sends in the following additional, all from the Sixteenth Ward cholera field:

MARGARET GUNLESSON, Richards-street, near Walcott-street, taken sick at 8 o'clock A. M., July 19; in collapse at 4:45 o'clock P. M., and died at 11 P. M.

PATRICK COCHRAN, aged 38, Walcot-street, near Richards-street, diarrhœa and vomiting for two or three days; was improving; relapsed on the 19th, and was in profound collapse at 5 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, No. 63 First-place, taken at 3 A. M., July 20; died at 9 A. M.

MARY MURRAY, Walcott-street, near Richards, taken at 2 A. M., July 20; in collapse 10:15.

J. F. RAPEE, northeast corner of Richards and Dikeman streets, taken at 10 P. M., July 19, with diarrhœa, vomiting and cramps; at 10:33 A. M., July 20, in collapse.

CATHARINE MCDONALD, southwest corner Dikeman and Richards streets, taken sick at 12 o'clock, July 19; in collapse at 10:45 A. M., July 20.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—This enterprise for the relief of Mr. CROSBY from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House has at length taken a tangible form and comes vividly before the readers of our columns, as we presume it does before those of every other journal in New-York. It bears with it the indorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and, what is of almost as much importance, the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. Of course the indorsement of his principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as a testimony that he is doing some good to art.

PROBABLE RECAPTURE OF LAMIRANDE, THE ESCAPED FRENCH CASHIER.—By a Washington paper it appears that a foreigner, apparently an Italian, who has been stopping at Willard's Hotel, in that city, for several days, under the name of A. E. BURNETTE, was arrested on suspicion of being LAMIRANDE, the escaped French cashier. He was locked up at the Police Headquarters. He appeared to be distressed by the fact of his arrest, and very uneasy when told by the officers that they would inquire about him in New-York. The officers left him in the ante-room, the cells being very uncomfortable. About 4 o'clock Sergeant REED, sitting in the trial-room, heard a fearful groaning in the ante-room, as if some one was in a dying condition. Entering the room, he saw the prisoner lying upon the floor, his arms quivering, his legs drawn up and his eyes rolling around wildly and desperately, as if he was in the agony of death. His body was bare, and just across the left breast was a scratch, from which a few drops of blood had oozed. A surgeon was called, and after an examination of the wound it was concluded that the apparent attempt to commit suicide was only a ruse. The Police Sergeant said to him, "Look here, old fellow, if you don't get up we'll put you back in the cell." The prisoner immediately took the hint, and immediately got up as well as ever, "barring" the wound. The detectives will hold him until they receive a reply from New-York with regard to him.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of No. 113 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, occupied by J. STRYKER as a fruit and produce store. The building, which is owned by J. JARDINE, was damaged about $400, and the stock was damaged to the extent of $200; covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT lower; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10; White Michigan, $2 50; White Genesee, $2 75. OATS, 54c. for Milwaukee. CORN, 84c. Shipped by tows—187,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Passed Fultonville—24 loads Corn, 7 loads Wheat, 6 loads Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, July 29.

The trade in cattle has been moderately active the present week and the supply, 4,400 head, proving lighter than was generally looked for. The prices of last week were maintained notwithstanding a strong disposition at the opening to force a decline. The top price for best extra Kentucky steers was 9¾c. ℔ lb., and for best extra Illinois, 9c.@9¼c. From these figures prices ranged down to 6c. for the lightest and poorest. The sales reach 3,560 head. SHEEP are neglected at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. LAMBS are in request at 8½c.@9½c.; receipts, 1,600 head.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. CORN—parties apart; No. 1 mixed held at 70c., and 68c.@69c. bid. OATS dull; No. 1 Chicago held at 40c.; sales 6,000 bushels at 44c. for Wisconsin. BARLEY nominal. RYE inactive and held at 80c. for No. 1 Chicago and 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukie. PORK—Sales at $32@$33. LARD, 20c.@20½c. WHISKY nominal at $2 28. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn 15c., Oats 10c. to New-York; Corn 13c., Oats 8½c. to Albany.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull; sales at $9@$9 50 for Spring extras. WHEAT dull, and declined 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 43@$1 43½ for No. 1, and 92c.@94c. for No. 2. CORN firm, at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales at 56½c. @57c. for No. 1, and 55c. for No. 2. OATS steady, at 28¾c.@29½c. for No. 1, and 26¾c.@27¼c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES more active; sales at $2 23 free, and $2 24¾ bonded. FREIGHTS active; Corn, 7½c.@8c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining. WHISKY steady, sales at $2 25 free, and $1 27 bond. PROVISIONS quiet; nothing doing. LARD held at 19½c. GOLD 140.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 22.

FLOUR very dull and declined 50c. WHEAT quiet at $1 64 for No. 1. CORN weak at 56½c. OATS 35c. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull; sales 500 bbls. at $10@$10 25 for No. 1 Spring, $12 25 for Red Winter, and $15 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT shade firmer but quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 90, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 73c. OATS quiet; none offering. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Wheat 12½c., Corn 11c. and OATS 7c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS none. CANAL EXPORTS—335 bbls Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR still unsettled. Spring Extra, $7@$8; Fall Extra, $8@$10 50; Double Extra, $9 25@$12. WHEAT 5c. lower; fair to good, $1 80@$1 90; Prime, $1 95@$2; Choice, $2 10@$2 15. CORN stiff, at 71c.@93c. OATS firmer, at 44c.@48c. PORK—sales at $33. BACON—clear sides at 21c. WHISKY slow, at $2 19@$2 20.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 2c.@3c. better; sales Amber Michigan, crop of 1865, at $3; crop of 1864 at $2 25; old No. 1 red Wabash, $2 25. CORN 1c. better; sales No. 1 at 66c. OATS steady. RYE dull. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Military and Political Consequences of the Battle of Sadowa.

The Downfall and Humiliation of Austria.

Policy of Napoleon with Regard to Venetia.

The mails of the steamship *Africa* reached this city last evening. In addition to the full summary of her news already published, we give the following interesting extracts from our foreign files:

The Consequences of the Defeat—Napoleon and Venetia—Probabilities of a European Congress.

From the London Times, July 7.

The events of the last few days have followed each other in too rapid succession for a calm and comprehensive forecast of their probable consequences, and the news that Prussia has rejected the proposal for an armistice, conveyed by Gen. Von Gablenz, *disturbs the sanguine hopes of peace that prevailed but yesterday.* No definite reply to the telegraphic message afterward received from the Emperor Napoleon has yet been reported from the Prussian headquarters, but it can hardly be expected that its purport will be favorable. The King of Italy has already answered that he must consult his Prussian ally; but in the meantime the warlike spirit of the Italian people *has loudly protested against accepting any cession of Venetia through the hands of a foreigner.* There is, therefore, too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the ægis of France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated to her by Prussia in her own capital. * * *

A military Empire cannot rally from such a collapse like a constitutional Monarchy, and we can only wonder at the strange infatuation which led Austria to decline the Congress to which Prussia acceded, to hurry the Diet into warlike measures when she was herself unprepared to defend her allies, and to intimate that her military honor would be outraged by the cession of Venetia, unless she had first proved her ability to retain it. The next questions are whether the Emperor Napoleon *will back the tender of his good offices by a threat of armed interference, and whether, in any event, he will be content with the part of stakeholder, or will act upon the principles apparently foreshadowed in his letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.* Does he regard himself as a *simple trustee of Venetia for Italy, or will he make his own terms before transferring it?* Will he submit to witness the aggrandizement of Prussia in Northern Europe *without demanding any fresh rectification of the eastern frontier of France;* and, if not, will he negotiate privately with Count Bismarck, or will he invite the great Powers to aid him in a new partition of the Continent, based on the rights of "nationalities" and "natural boundaries?" Perhaps it may seem premature to discuss such contingencies as these while Italy and Prussia are apparently in no mood to accept his mediation, the former irritated by defeat and bent on the complete dismemberment of Austria, and the latter flushed by victory and impatiently looking forward to a victorious march upon Vienna. It is difficult to believe, however, that either Italy or Prussia will ultimately repel the pacific overtures of the Emperor Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by this country. The annexation of Trieste and the Adriatic Provinces of Austria to Italy, or the annexation of Bohemia to Prussia, would not be sanctioned by the public conscience of Europe, and the political extinction of Austria is an idea that can hardly be entertained even in Berlin. Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing a single soldier, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the French Emperor will probably find himself again the real arbiter of Europe. It is a position which a lofty ambition would disdain to abuse. The Emperor cannot fail to appreciate it, and, we may trust, will not lightly forfeit it by reverting to designs he has solemnly disavowed. The chief danger is that Prussia, even if willing to suspend hostilities, may advance claims inconsistent with all other interests but her own. But Prussia, however formidable, is not Germany. She has overrun Hanover and Saxony, but she has yet to win the confidence and sympathy of the Saxons and Hanoverians, nor can she afford to disregard the aspirations of the German people. Those aspirations point toward union under Prussian supremacy, but not toward absolute subjection to Prussia, and the sentiments as well as the interests of the Emperor Napoleon are supposed to point in the same direction. Perhaps he would himself prefer a division of Germany into a Northern and Southern Confederation, analagous to the dualism which he openly favored in Italy, but he will assuredly respect the rights of the Germans to regulate their own affairs. While, then, it is inevitable that Prussia should absorb some of the smaller Principalities, and possible that she may retain, either nominally or virtually, under her sway the States she already occupies, we do not anticipate that she will carry her conquests further. It is no part of the Emperor Napoleon's policy, whether or not it be one of Count Bismarck's objects, to expel the House of Hapsburg from Germany, or to force it to elect between its German and non-German territories, so as to leave no counterpoise to the power of Prussia in Central Europe. Had it been so, the Emperor Francis Joseph would not, even at the last extremity, have invoked his intervention.

The Downfall and Humiliation of Austria.

From the London Star, July 7.

Austria is down, never as a German Power to rise again. *Her game in Germany is played out—her day is done.* By whatever arrangements peace may be brought about, on whatever conditions she may be allowed to retire from the contest, *her place in Germany is gone.* She can never again be the supreme Power around which smaller States rallied like satraps around a throne. The sceptre has passed away from her. Her fall, through it might have been foreshadowed to observant eyes for years back, is strangely and terribly sudden. She has fallen like some old and stately tower, which had borne so many shocks and kept its head erect amid so many storms, that even those who were nearest to see its decay lived peacefully and fearlessly under its shadow as if it must endure forever. For centuries the House of Austria, elected regularly to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, was regarded in Germany with a veneration amounting to superstition. Kings were proud to be the vassals of the Kaiser. It is not long since a German monarch said "The Emperor is my Prince. I go whither he bids me." Even the Napoleonic wars, and the abandonment of the proud title of Emperor of Germany, did not deprive Austria of her traditional supremacy. Even Solferino hardly diminished it so far as outward appearance went. When the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the theatre in State during the futile Congress of sovereigns which he himself convened at Frankfort, in 1863, the Kings and Princes stood up to receive him, and remained standing until he had taken his seat. We have said that there was in Germany something like a superstition in regard to Austria. We might say more—an invincible faith in the strength of Austria was, until lately, one of the superstitions of Europe. A week ago every second Englishman one met insisted that it would cost Austria no trouble to crush Italy and Prussia together. *History has, perhaps, never in such a time seen so great a collapse.*

We do not yet attempt to speculate as to the conditions of peace. But the fact that she has, after a week of battle, to sue to Prussia for peace, is, if it really come true, the doom of Austria as a German Power. It cannot be doubted that Count von Bismarck will insist upon the convening of that German national Parliament which he proposed just before the war, and to which the task of reforming the Federation is to be submitted. This part of the scheme of Count von Bismarck is not likely to be given up for any consideration. And this, in itself, is the bitterest humiliation to Austria. It means her exclusion from Germany—her relegation to that empire of Hungarians and Croatians which some years ago Bismarck himself recommended as her only policy, and which now it is his fortune to force upon her.

The Brilliancy and Completeness of the Victory.

From the London Times, July 6.

The old proud spirit of Prussia has a right to rejoice. If these Northern Germans desire to exult over their fallen brethren of the South, they have sufficient cause. *No campaign in modern history has been more brilliant and astonishing; no victory more complete, and more speedily won.* It make us doubt the surpassing genius of the world's most famous Generals when we see such mighty triumphs gained by almost unpracticed commanders, and that superiority in men and in weapons will carry an army to almost certain victory. On the 12th of June the unsuspecting Princes of the Confederation decreed the mobilization of their contingents and the coercion of the Prussian monarchy. Within 24 hours the challenge was accepted and the Prussian troops were on their march against Saxony and Hanover. A week was sufficient for the subjugation of all norther Germany. From the ocean and the Baltic to the Man and the Bohemian mountains every Power went down before the rapid march of the Prussian armies and the imperious commands of the Prussian Government. Then began a still more formidable contest. The Austrian army, which had failed to protect its allies, was assailed in its own territory, and while resting on its own strongholds. We know not why it did not push forward to save Dresden, but it is even more inconceivable that it should have allowed the Prussians to make their way through the passes and descend into the open plain. This operation was performed with consummate skill and daring by the Prussian Commanders. Whoever conceived the plan and directed the execution must be numbered among the most able strategists that the present century has produced. The true history of the campaign has yet to be learned, and we are not disposed to criticise where information is still defective. But, certainly, Austria and Europe in general expected a bolder system of warfare from the Austrian Commander. He had an army which carried discipline to its highest point, *which had been drilled and exercised, and reviewed until it had arrived at all the precision of a machine.* Its whole organization had been amended and made more effective after the experience of the Italian war; its officers were active, skillful and zealous; its cavalry was praised as, perhaps, the best in Europe; its artillery was praised by every foreigner. Yet this splendid army, said to number with the Saxons a quarter of a million strong, *allowed the converging forces of the enemy to make their way through passes where every hundred yards might have been contested, and then to form a junction on Bohemian soil.* Even then the Austrians, whose whole purpose in the war was to carry on offensive operations, and who did nothing if they did not advance to the liberation of the North German Governments, contented themselves with defending their positions. They took their stand, according to their commander's official dispatch, in "a partly intrenched position before Koniggratz." They no doubt fought well; but *if even they had been able to hold their ground, they could only have delayed the inevitable result.* As it was, the Prussians, according to Benedek's account, established themselves on the Austrian flank and rear, and by a spirited attack forced their opponents to retreat, at first slowly, and then more rapidly—*in fact, drove them from the field.* As the whole Austrian army was engaged, the ruin was irreparable. Vienna was open to the conquerors, and a continuance of rapid marches would have brought the Prussian army to the Imperial city. Now, however, the mediation of France has been invited by the vanquished; and France, as might be expected, *has readily accepted a position which gives her the right to interfere,* We cannot but think that if the Austrian Emperor had addressed himself directly to his adversary, as German to German, it would have been more dignified and more consistent with the national interests. *It is at least an additional humiliation to Austria that she should be saved by the intervention of a foreign Potentate.*

A Ten Day's War—The Cession of Venetia to France.

From the London Times, July 6.

This world of ours has out-lived many wonders, but it has never before seen a Ten Day's War. Quick work, it is true, was done in Belgium in 1815; but Waterloo came at the fag end of a twenty year's fray. Old Radetzky, it may also be said, "came, saw, and conquered" on the Ticino in 1849; but Novara was only the finishing stroke to an army which eight months' previous demoralization had unfitted for the field. Between the 23d of last month, however, and the 3d of this, one of the mightiest military monarchies in the world has been struck down in the fullness of its vigor; the Sovereign who was said to be at the head of 90,000 combatants has had to sue for peace; a contest to which it *would hardly have been extravagant to assign a period of ten years' duration has been brought to an issue almost in less time than it would have taken years ago to convey news of the declaration of hostilities.*

We hardly know whether we should marvel more at the war or the peace. No other transaction in the world's history has given rise to a more rapid and breathless succession of surprises. Not only has every step in the epic progress of the Prussian arms been attended by results contrary to the general expectation, but even the collapse, we will not say of the power, but of the hitherto indomitable pride and fortitude of the Austrian Monarchy has something in it that transcends the limits of belief. The Emperor of Austria "cedes Venetia to Napoleon III., and accepts"—or, in their words, solicits—"his mediation for the conclusion of peace between the belligerents." Of the Atlantean task the French Emperor takes upon his shoulders we will say nothing for the present. The pacification of the two great German Powers, and the re-constitution of the Imperial or Federal compact, are matters involving such a mass of national and international difficulties that hardly any hope of a satisfactory result could be entertained were not all the address of such a Monarch as Napoleon, and all the ascendancy of such a Power as France, brought to bear upon it. But of one thing at least we are sure; on one point all parties are agreed. Venice ceases to belong to Austria, and Italy is free to the Adriatic. * * *

It will be well for the Italians if they understand and accept the mission which Providence henceforth allots them. "*L'Italie, c'est la paix.*" The moment Italy finds herself at home in Venice, she has not only no cause for hatred, but all possible reasons for gratitude to her neighbors—to France, who fought Italy's battles "for an idea;" to Prussia, who made common cause with her in her sorest need; finally, to Austria herself, who now gives up the struggle with so good a grace, and spares Italy a trial the issue of which might not be doubtful, but the prolongation of which could not fail at any rate to bear Italy down to the utmost depth of exhaustion. Like Switzerland, Italy will be so placed by her peculiar position as to have the right and the means to keep aloof from all European controversies. She need not lay aside the sword; she need not cease to be a warlike nation, though she may well renounce the onerous glory of being a military one. She may dismiss her army, though she make a soldier of every one of her citizens. The physical and moral regeneration of her youth will be a better means of defence than the most sweeping conscription. Her trade and industry, her finances, her roads and railroads, her domestic institutions, require all that attention which has been for six years almost exclusively turned to the increase of her army and navy. Let Italy put her house in order. The example of the sister peninsula clearly shows that even independence and unity may be no blessing when people forget that they should be a means to an end—that self-government is a two-edged tool, which may kill or save according to the skill and temper of those who handle it.

Napoleon Undoing the Work of his Uncle—Italy to be Free from the Alps to the Adriatic.

From the London Star, July 6.

The emancipation of Venice is a grand event. A Bonaparte, be it acknowledged freely, has been a prime mover in undoing one of the worst political crimes which history records against the great founder of his house. The handing over of Venice to Austria stains the memory of the First Napoleon as much as the partition of Poland darkens the renown of Frederick the Great. Since the Congress of Vienna settled it on Austria, it has clung around her neck worse than a dead weight—a perpetual irritation and danger. Blood has been shed to maintain that heritage of evil enough to fill the great Place of St. Mark and the Doges, of the painters and poets. Great hearts have uselessly broken in the effort to tear from Austria that which she gives up to-day. Splendid intellects have worn themselves out in the same futile struggle; patriots whose purity and genius might have glorified a nation, have died in prison and in exile for that cause—in vain. The courage of the soldier, the intellect of the statesman, the wiles of the conspirator, have for generations been wanted to gain that end which the world hears with amazement has been so suddenly conceded to-day. Manin and Cavour and D'Azeglio should have died hereafter—they should have lived to see this great step achieved in the independence and unity of that Italian race for whom they dared and suffered so much. So far as this great boon has been obtained for Italy by the intervention of the Emperor of the French, we are not disposed to share the fears of those who dread that its acceptance may involve some compensating sacrifices. We do not look for the development of any such sinister designs. The part taken by the Emperor of the French is, we trust and believe, but the fulfilment of his pledge that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Whatever territorial questions may have to be settled between him and others, we do not believe it possible that any attempt will be made to induce an Italian ministry to barter awar a rood of Italian soil. If this so, the future of Italy grows at once calm and bright. The dangers and difficulties which chiefly beset her disappear as suddenly as the clouds sometimes lift from the sides of one of her own Alps. Her strife with Austria over, her sole cause of foreign dispute away, she may set herself firmly and faithfully to the accomplishment of the task of domestic consolidation and improvement from which hitherto she has been so much distracted. She may reduce to the most modest proportions her huge army, stop her work in naval armaments, apply herself with all her heart to the repair of her shattered finances and the full development of her splendid resources. Nor, indeed, does Austria gain much less than Italy in losing Venetia. *But for that ill-omened bequests, the Emperor Francis Joseph would not now have to see his place in Europe threatened, his ancestral leadership in Germany gone.* Over the cession of Venice, come as it may, all Europe has cause to be glad. Of the other events which are to accompany this great change, it will be time enough to judge as they arise. Thus far Europe stands like Shakespeare's "Henry V." at Agincourt, and scarcely knows if war be done or no.

Full Text of Gen. Benedek's Report.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

Gen. Benedek has addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor:

HOHENMAUTH, July 4—3 A. M.

After a brilliant struggle, lasting over five hours, in which the whole army as well as the Saxon forces were engaged, in a partly intrenched position before Koniggratz, with the centre at Lippa, the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves unobserved in Chlum. The rain prevented the smoke of the powder from dispersing, and a distinct view of the position was therefore impossible. The enemy were thereby enabled to advance into our position near Chlum, whence they suddenly and unexpectedly poured a heavy fire into our flank and rear. The latter wavered and fell back upon the troops adjoining them, and, notwithstanding every exertion, I could not succeed in arresting the retreat, which at first commenced slowly, but increased in haste as the enemy pressed forward, until at length the whole army had withdrawn across the Elbe to Pardubitz. The losses have not yet been estimated, but are, doubtless, very considerable.

Gen. Benedek Alone Responsible for the Disaster.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 4—Evening.

The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) publishes an article expressing grief at the course which events have taken, and which it declares no human foresight could have anticipated.

"This sorrow," adds the *Abendpost*, "weighs the more heavily upon us from the fact that at the head of the army was placed one who possessed the entire confidence of the army and people, and to whom the Emperor, principally on account of this unanimity of public opinion, *had accorded in every respect the most complete liberty of decision and action.* His Majesty has not exercised the least determining influence upon the Commander-in Chief, the latters arrangements and choice of subordinates have all received the Imperial sanction beforehand. This declaration will silence those who have spoken *of the General in command as having been influenced to privilege certain personages.* All preliminary arrangements have been made in the proper place to punish, according to their position, those who are especially to blame.

We learn that energetic steps have already been taken which afford a certain hope of *soon and effectually obtaining what is still attainable in a military and diplomatic direction.*"

Philadelphians at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 20.

The members of the City Council and the city officers of Philadelphia arrived here yesterday, and were met by a delegation of the City Council and escorted to the principal points of interest in the city. In the evening they were entertained at the Cincinnati Club Rooms. They leave for Louisville to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JOHNSON MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic Johnson meeting was held in the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, at the hotel of James McLaughlin. After the usual preliminaries, the meeting was addressed by Hon. E. O. Perrin, whose remarks were listened to with attention, and vociferously applauded. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call of the President and Secretary appointed by the meeting, to perfect a Union Johnson Club.

A CASE OF COUP DE SOLEIL YESTERDAY.—About noon of yesterday John Smith, 20 years of age, employed as a driver on one of the Broadway lines of stages, was sun-struck while sitting on his box. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after. Subsequently, Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest. He resided at No. 529 Third-avenue.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTY.—Mrs. Catharine Nelson was severely and fatally burned on Thursday evening, by her clothes being set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, at her residence, No. 258 East Fifteenth-street. Death ensued yesterday morning. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Wildey.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was run over and killed yesterday at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, by the Albany Express train on the Hudson River Railroad, being fearfully crushed and mutilated by the entire train passing over his body. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE ASSAULT CASE IN TRYON-ROW.—In this case, reported in Sunday's Times, it was erroneously stated that a dispute about a woman was the cause of the assault made by Mr. Buckley on Mr. Vogel. The assault was the result of mistaken identity.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Early yesterday morning, Michael Johnson, a German, of Withers-street, near Bushwick-avenue, E. D., shot himself in the head with a pistol. The wound inflicted will probably prove fatal, the lower part of the face having been blown away. Johnson has been grossly intemperate. Some time ago he attempted suicide by leaping into Newtown Creek, but was rescued by a Policeman. He was taken to the City Hospital yesterday by Sergeant Sloat. Mrs. Johnson was absent at the time hunting for wild berries for her breakfast, her graceless husband having the evening previous spent all her savings for whisky.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. NICOTT.—James Joslin, a pilot on the Houston-street ferry-boat *California*, reports that while he was approaching the Williamsburgh side, at 9 o'clock this morning, he saw the body of a woman floating on the tide, which answered the description of Mrs. Nicott. The pilot and one of the deck hands endeavored to secure the body, but failed to do so. Mrs. Nicott has been missing since 9 o'clock on Tuesday night last.

SUN-STROKES.—The Coroners held inquests yesterday upon Michael Glass, No. 21 Dean-street, and Michael Graham, No. 54 Atlantic-street, who died the day previous from the effects of the heat. Verdicts in accordance were rendered. An inquest was also held upon the body of Wm. Boyle, residing in Boerum-street, near Smith-street, who died from the effects of lightning on Wednesday last.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man who died at the Forty-fifth Precinct Police Station on Tuesday night last from the effects of the heat was yesterday recognized as that of John Utechig, a native of Germany, 65 years of age, a shoemaker by occupation, whose late residence was in Avenue A, near Eighteenth-street, New-York.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.—The remains of a human being were dug up in Centre-street yesterday, while a laborer named O'Brien was breaking ground for a well. The body was that of a woman, having been buried about two feet beneath the surface.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Robert Moore was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Peter Ellett, who charges him with setting fire to his kindling-wood establishment in Franklin, near Park-avenue. The accused was held for a hearing.

ACCIDENT.—Capt. John A. Bell, of the lighter *Nelly Bates*, lying near South Ferry, fell from the deck of his vessel to the dock yesterday, and was seriously injured. He resides at No. 4 Mercein-street.

EARLY CLOSING.—The dry goods firms on Fulton and Atlantic streets, Myrtle-avenue, and other thoroughfares, have generally agreed to close at 7 P. M., except Saturdays.

NEW-JERSEY.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—A boy, name not ascertained, whose parents reside near the foot of Bergen Hill, died yesterday forenoon from the effects of chloroform under the following circumstances: While playing with some jack-stones, a couple of days since, the little fellow thoughtlessly placed one of the stones in his ear, where it became imbedded, and all efforts to extricate it failed. Dr. H. Kopetchney and a physician from New-York were called in, and it being found necessary to use instruments, and the boy being very restive, they administered chloroform, and while under its influence the boy died. Coroner Kirsten will hold an inquest to-day.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Coroner Kirsten, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a deaf and dumb man named Anthony Kirkpatrick, of Canada West, who was killed by being run over by a train on the Northern Road of New-Jersey. The deceased was seen by the engineer, who caused the brakes to be put on, and the fireman, Anthony Sneeden, at the risk of his life, went to the head of the engine and caught the deceased by the collar as the cow-catcher struck him, but not in time to save his life. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FOUND DEAD.—Coroner Avery, of Hoboken held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was found lying dead in some woods at Weehawken. On the person of deceased was found a pocket-book, watch and revolver. From the absence of any facts to be elicited, the Jury rendered a verdict of death from some cause unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Walsh, of No. 145 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, who fell from the third story window of his house, about 2 o'clock on the day previous, while sleeping. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A Pleasant Pic-Nic.

A gentleman after having two teeth extracted, while under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas, at the Colton Dental Association, said he dreamed he was on a picnic, enjoying himself *hugely*.

Many have pleasant dreams, and we can promise *all entire freedom from pain* while having their teeth extracted. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

—*Advertisement.*

Work and Worry.

"Your machine," says M. F. Wheeler, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., "is the very perfection of simplicity, *and a child can learn to work it.* But *other kinds*—LADIES WORK AND WORRY OVER for months, and sometimes years, before they can do anything with them."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.]—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Burglary rendered impossible by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Experience proves it.

E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gulf City, from Mobile—Mrs. Harlow and daughter, Miss Bruce, Miss Post, Mr. King, Mr. Manawaring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 46 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon sets....12 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 10 | Gov. Island. 2 59 | Hell Gate.... 4 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Westchester, Corson, Wilmington, D. C., A. Abbott; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, North Am. Steamship Co.; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzeil; Java, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Montauk, Lindt, Acapulco, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships New World, Ottiwell, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Reynoud, Callighan, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Peppina, (Aus.,) Dancono, Glasgow, Slocovich & Smith; City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson & Co.

Barks R. Surcouf, (Fr.,) Ornsin, St. Pierre, Mart., L. R. Raynal & Son; David Nichols, Coombs, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Cordolia, Wells, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Antelope, White, Charleston, Young & Cowan; Geo giana, (Br.,) Fowler, Glasgow, via Darien, Ga., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Hall, Baltimore, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Crimea, Patterson, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Mary Stewart, Denison, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Tasso, (Ital.,) Cacace, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Ocean Star, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Nicholas Albert, (Holl.,) De Jonge, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Johanna Hendrika, (Holl.,) Leunn, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Zevanette Jantina, (Holl.,) Wegener, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Adelphi, (Br.,) Bahn, Wilmington, H. Schmidt; Bird of the Wood, (Br.,) Lauer, St. John and Aquedilla, P. R., O. Messing.

Schooners A. W. Collins, Tooker, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Enterprise, (Br.,) Barnes, Londonderry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mabel Hall, Hall, Elizabethport, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ella, Montgomery, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Carrie, Davis, Cienfuegos, J. H. Woodhouse; E. Brainard, Wells, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; A. F. Ames, Ames, Elizabethport, C. B. Swain; Sarah Helen, Bahit, Tampa, Fla., Goldthwaite & Cott.

Sloops Report, Andrews, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Apollo, Freeman, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smith & Dunning.

Bark Gazelle, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 46 ds., in ballast and 199 passengers to Caesar & Pauli. Had 1 death (an infant) on the passage.

Bark Annie Augusta, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Havana 11 ds. with sugar to master.

Bark Pembroke, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Skaling, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to G. F. Peniston.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Peak, Trinidad 8 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Maddalena, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 30.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Solo, (Ital.,) Devoto, Leghorn 66 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Faith, (of Poole, Eng.,) Robbins, Fogo, N. F., 32 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son. Had light W. and S. W. winds the whole passage.

Brig Rayah, (Hols.,) Eggers, Malaga 64 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Brig Amanda Guion, Ashbey, Tobasco 16 ds., with mahogany to Pentz Bros.

Brig Corrira, Nelson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to McColl & Frith.

Brig Cyclone, Griffin, Chelapeo 35 ds., with mahogany to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Kent, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Maine Law, Amesbury, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Philanthropist, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Statesman, Cole, Apple River 21 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pacific, Briggs, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.

Schr. S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) Izatt, Bridgeport, C. B., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hudson, ——, Mystic, bound to Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Davidson, ——, Boston.

Below.

Bark Glasgow.
Brig Anna Maria.
Brig W. H. Townsend.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arr. bark Eliza White, Cienfuegos. Steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston, passed Wood's Hole at 11 o'clock this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Annie M. Corney—bark, hence for Bridgeport, was seen July 15, lat. 41 20, lon. 67 15.

Imogene—fishing schr., of Bucksport, Me., July 4, lat. 46 08, lon. 50 20; had just arr. on the fishing ground.

Ocean Pearl—ship, bound E., was seen July 9, off Scatari Reef.

Families about Going into the Country, tourists, &c., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative, Cramps, Cholic, Incipient Cholera and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Sold everywhere.

The Infant's Friend.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

The air advertises

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CERUS.

Delightful puffs of the article are encountered in every place of amusement, at every party, in every drawing-room. Tens of thousands of handkerchiefs diffuse the invisible evidence of its virtues in all directions, and none "name it but to praise."

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—Burnett's Toilet Sets, for sale by all druggists—*Washington Chronicle.*

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

A Guarantee!!

With every bottle of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP is a written guarantee that it will cure every case of Diarrhœa, Cholera or Dysentery. Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Ladies for the Various Watering-Places, wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Paper Collar Patent.—It is well known that paper collars were made and sold in the United States over thirty years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calling or communicating with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

The "Anti-Slavery Standard" this week contains an article to the Clergymen of the Loyal States, by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—At Bergen Point, on Wednesday, July 18, Paul Armour, of Irvington, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Irvington-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, 21st., at 12 M. Carriages will be at depot on the arrival of 9:25 A. M. train from 30th-st., New-York.

BOSTWICK.—At Poultney, Vt., on Thursday, July 19, of diphtheria, Carrie, daughter of O. N. and C. M. Bostwick, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Remains taken to Greenwood.

BURRELL.—On Friday evening, July 20, at the residence of Robert S. Holt, Esq., No. 120 Waverley-place, after a lingering illness, Miss Sophia M. Burrell.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

BROWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. Lizzie Browne, relict of B. Frank Browne, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, (Rev. Mr. Paddock's,) on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood. The members of Fortitude Lodge, F. & A. M., and other friends are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Rochester papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, July 19, Mary Anna Chapman, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Beacon-av., near Palisade, Hudson City, N. J.

DURBROW.—On Monday, July 16, J. C. M. Durbrow, youngest son of George H. and Hetty Durbrow, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DOLSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 19, near Yonkers, from injuries received by a fall, William Henry Dolson, aged 34 years.

The funeral services will take place at his father's residence, No. 38 West 10th-st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M. His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Dolsontown, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

GREENE.—At Whitlock's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 19, Dana, eldest child of Geo. S., Jr., and Susan M. Greene, aged 3 years and 22 days.

GRAVES.—At Staten Island, on Friday, July 20, Mary Anne Graves, widow of the late E. B. Graves, and daughter of the late Thomas A. Emmet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redemption, in 14th-st., on Monday, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CRAVEN.—On Thursday morning, July 19, at the residence of his son, Alfred W. Craven, Tunis Craven, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, 21st inst., from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, July 19, after a short illness, Ida Louise, infant daughter of William and Mary C. Gardner, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 272 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JEROME.—On Thursday evening, July 19, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Middleton, in Syracuse, Isaac Jerome, aged 82 years.

OVINGTON.—On Thursday evening, at 9:09 o'clock, Catherine C. Ovington, widow of James Ovington, aged 69 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 Macdougal-st., without further invitation.

POLSON.—On Thursday, July 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. John Thomson, No. 116 West 37th-st., Jane Ross, wife of Angus Polson, merchant, Galt, C. W., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Ross, of Loch Broom, Scotland.

Funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RYNO.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 18, of congestion of the brain, Caroline A., wife of Crowell H. Ryno, of Astoria, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Steamer *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on her arrival at Astoria Landing. The remains will be taken to Manhasset for interment.

REEVE.—On Friday morning, July 20, Timothy W. Reeve, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 232 West 20th-st.

ROLLINSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 20, of cholera, Joseph R. Rollinson, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, July 17, at No. 36 Lexington-av., Ada, infant daughter of Henry and Marian Scott, aged 7 months.

TENER.—On Thursday, at 5½ P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Whittingham, No. 20 West 4th-st., Isaac Tener, aged 87 years.

The funeral services will take place at 4 P. M. on Saturday.

WARNER.—On Friday, July 20, after a long and painful illness, Isabel, second daughter of Leonard and Adelaide Warner, aged 3 years and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 161 West 12th-st.

At a meeting of the Class of 1864 of Columbia College, held Thursday evening, July 19, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to take from us our beloved friend and classmate, Henry Floy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, we shall ever cherish a kindly remembrance of the many virtues that adorned his character, and the warm sympathies that ennobled his heart.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved classmate and honored President, the Class of '64 has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we tender his relatives our warmest sympathies in their present bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

J. B. LAWRENCE,
H. OSTERHOUDT,
D. W. ALEXANDER,
W. H. BUTTERWORTH,
W. N. GODDARD,
Committee.

At a meeting of the Class of 1866 of the Columbia College Law School, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this world our beloved classmate, Henry Floy;

Resolved, That we, his classmates, have learned with unfeigned sorrow of this our unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That we bear witness to the noble Christian character which his life among us evinced, to his faithful devotion to the profession which he had chosen, and his high attainments as a scholar and orator.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our earnest sympathy in this their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1866.

FREDERIC H. BETTS,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Jr.,
WILLIAM A. HOYT.
Committee.

At a meeting of the Class of 1864 of Columbia College, held July 19, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our friend and classmate, Arthur Pemberton Sturges:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of his unexpected death, thus sadly terminating a career of so much promise.

Resolved, That in the earnestness with which he consecrated his talents to the service of his Maker in a faithful preparation for the work of the ministry, he has afforded us a bright example of a consistent Christian life.

Resolved, That we tender his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased.

JOS. B. LAWRENCE,
A. E. VALENTINE,
F. F. MARBURY,
J. A. COLES,
J. F. BUTTERWORTH,
Committee.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 62.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

R. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 54 Park-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: White waist and striped petticoat; appeared to be a German woman.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown curly hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet nine inches high, red moustache, dressed as follows: Kossuth hat, dark muslin coat, dark vest, dark mixed pants, good boots, no socks or stockings.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found in Fourteenth-street, and brought to St. Vincent Hospital, aged about forty years, stout built, whiskers all around of new growth, longest on the chin, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, thick cloth coat much worn, woolen shirt and drawers, blue necktie; had valise with him.

Also, the body of an unknown man was brought to the New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, and bald on the top of his head, red side whiskers, supposed to be an emigrant.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, dark brown hair, five feet ten inches high, red whiskers all around his face, light moustache, regular features; clothes to be seen at New-York Hospital.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, dark brown hair, mixed with gray, no whiskers, good teeth, full face, five feet eight inches high; clothes at Hospital.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 61.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Forty-second-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, plaited on side of face, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, dressed as follows: White chemise, dark sack, dark woolen petticoat, garter round left leg; been in water several days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

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51, 24, 39, 46, 8, 31, 55, 44, 60, 14, 47, 10.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 442, July 20, 1866.

76, 42, 70, 75, 28, 71, 31, 43, 57, 61, 17, 38, 5.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 341, July 20, 1866.

37, 65, 56, 33, 32, 43, 15, 74, 18, 69, 21, 13.

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9, 51, 30, 26, 70, 53, 33, 55, 57, 37, 59, 56, 38.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from New-Haven, Mo., July 11, says:

"Yesterday, Mr. DARIUS HIATT, living on Bœuf, in this county, took a long butcher's knife and cut his wife's throat, threw his greenbacks into the fire ($6,000) and burned them, and with the same knife severed the arteries in each one of his own wrists, and laid himself on his bed to die. No one was present except a grandchild of his, only four or five years old, who gave the alarm to some of the neighbors. A physician was soon procured, but whether he will be able to save the miserable man or not, is not known by your correspondent. HIATT and his wife had lived together for nearly half a century in this county. He was originally a farmer, but had been merchandising for eight or ten years, until the raid in 1864 closed out his business. He has been a dyspeptic for the last few years, and considered a monomaniac on that subject by all who knew him. He was nearly three score and ten, and his wife (an amiable woman) was about the same age. He had two brothers, highly respectable men, living in the county, and is a cousin to Judge HIATT, of St. Louis County."

A letter from Dartmouth College, N. H., published in the Manchester *Mirror*, gives the following statistics of the class of 1866, some of which are rather startling:

"The number in the graduating class, the present year, is 42. Whole number connected with the class during the four years, 59. Number that entered in 1862 that still remain, 28. Number admitted from other colleges, 6. Youngest, 18¾. Average height, 5 feet 8 inches. Average weight, 144¾ pounds. Sons of farmers, 16; of lawyers, 4; of clergymen, 4; of merchants, 2; of physicians, 4. Number intending to enter law, 14; theology, 8; medicine, 8; business, 6; teaching, 1; farmer, 1, undecided, 4. Seventeen are from New-Hampshire, 9 from Vermont, 8 from Massachusetts, 2 from other Eastern States, and the remaining 6 from the Middle and Western States. Number who use tobacco, 18. Wine, ale or cider, 34. Other liquors, 22. Who smoke but do not drink, 3. Who drink but do not smoke, 7. Who neither drink or use tobacco, 5. The number graduating in the Scientific Department the present year, 6."

The Court of Appeals, at Baltimore, has decided in a case brought before them, that a passenger on a stage coach or railroad car and a person walking on foot in the street do not stand in the same relation to the carrier. Toward the one the liability of the carrier springs from a contract, express or implied, and upheld by an adequate consideration. Toward the other the carrier is under no obligation but that of justice and humanity. The company are required by law to use only ordinary care and diligence toward third parties, not passengers, or connected with them by contract, trust or confidence, and the obligation to exercise such ordinary care and diligence is mutual.

GEORGE PEABODY has expressed to President BRINCKLEY, of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, his willingness to put $100,000 more in eight per cent. bonds of that road, provided $900,000 more are raised, to complete it from Duval's Bluff to Memphis. Mr. PEABODY already has $264,000 in this road. To raise the money required, bonds will be given, allowing eight per cent. annual interest, secured by mortgage on the iron road bed, rolling stock, and 125,000 acres of land belonging to the Company, amounting, when the road is completed, to $2,500,000 worth of property.

The Warren *Ledger* announces that a Mr. SULLIVAN, of Rochester, has discovered coal in large quantities near that place. It says: "After going down about fifty-four feet he came to a layer of soft coal three feet in thickness, when he entered a vein of cannel coal four and a half feet in thickness, and underlying this is believed to be another layer of soft coal, the whole being not less than nine feet thick. The bed is one of almost unprecedented richness as regards quantity and quality. The coal is located on what is called the Jones Lot, near the Sheffield line, and about four miles from Sheffield station."

It is reported that Gen. FREMONT has sued the Pacific Railroad Company for possession of the road from St. Louis to Franklin. The original Pacific Railroad was commenced at St. Louis, to run to the western boundary of the State, and the Pacific Railroad Company built the branch road from Franklin to Jefferson City, and called it the Pacific Railroad, claiming it to commence at St. Louis, and then styled the part of the main road from Franklin southwest the South-Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. The deeds, mortgages and papers connected with the sale of the road to FREMONT are now being recorded in various counties along the line of the road. It is stated the revenue stamps on these documents amount to $1,000.

Recently the Captain of a vessel at Detroit took out a manifest for twenty-five barrels of whisky, to be shipped to Vermillion, Ohio; then crossed the river by night to Winthrop, C. W., where the *water*, with which the barrels had been filled, was drawn off, and they were refilled with whisky. The vessel then sailed for Vermillion, where the manifest was exhibited and found to be correct. Within a short time the Custom-house officers received information of this sharp practice, and immediately seized the vessel and eight barrels of whisky which remained on board. The owner was tried at Cleveland and fined $1,000.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, in Lower Canada, has issued a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he lectures the men for intemperance and the women for extravagance. He regards the incessant rains and the Fenian invasion as chastisement from Heaven for these and like sins. The reading of bad books and papers, and the taking of usury—a not uncommon thing in that province—come in for their share of reprobation. He complains that extravagance in dress is to be noticed even in the poorest and most distant parishes.

A little white girl, five years of age, while playing near the railroad track in Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th, became so helpless through fear of an approaching train, that she sank down upon the track and was cut directly in two. Her mother came up in a few minutes in search of her, and the sight of the mangled remains was the first intimation she had of the dreadful loss she had sustained. The child's father was killed by the cars near the same spot about two years ago.

MOSES CRAIG, a few days since, was married in Albany, having come there recently from Buffalo, where he had another wife living. The latter heard of it, and, having a prior claim, went to Albany and had him arrested. He excused himself by saying that he heard his wife had been killed by lightning; but his wife says she has heard he had four wives living when he married her.

The two Worcester crews who intend to enter at the coming regatta are in the main the same as rowed last year. Both have four-oared boats—one built this year by MCKAY, the builder of the Yale boats. The Yale crew are now trained down nearly as much as is necessary and are getting that ghastly look about the face which is popularly believed to indicate such superb health.

A party who were serenading a newly-married couple in McCrackensville, N. Y., on Saturday night, with cow-bells, &c., were invited in, and at once took possession of the house, refused to leave, defied the Police and kept up their disorderly proceedings, to the great terror of the guests and inmates of the house, until they became tired. The next day four of them were arrested.

A grand regatta, under orders of Commodore WINSLOW, commanding United States Gulf Squadron, came off in Pensacola Bay on the 4th. The boats of the *Estrella*, *Potomac*, *Tallapoosa* and *Muscoota* were the contestants; a sweepstake purse and $75 were the incentives. The Commodore's barge, of the flag-ship *Estrella*, was the winner; *Potomac's* cutter second; *Potomac's* barge third.

L. F. MEYER, a young lawyer from Alabama, who was tried at a recent term of the Circuit Court, at Louisville, Ky., for obtaining goods under false pretences, convicted and sentenced for one year in the Penitentiary, and immediately pardoned by Gov. BRAMLETTE, was again committed to jail on Monday morning, on a similar charge, by another party.

The island of Campobello, the spot where Fenian squadrons were first "set in the field" during the late attempt to capture British North America, has been sold to a Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, for $80,000. Mr. SEYMOUR has been investigating the mineral resources of the island for several years. The sale includes the whole island except about eighty acres.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* states that "the bargain is virtually closed" for the purchase of White Sulphur Springs for the National Soldiers' Home, authorized by Congress. The price is understood to be about $100,000. White Sulphur Springs is in Delaware County, sixteen miles from Columbus, Ohio.

The first annual fair of the Association of the Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati was held last week. Large quantities of tobacco from Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia were entered. Thirty prizes of silverware, worth from $25 to $200 each, were awarded. The first-class premium tobacco, a lot of 570 pounds, sold at $9 05 per pound.

A Western reporter wails bitterly over a superabundance of pic-nics, and, having a headache on the morning of July 5, says: "They are variegated fooleries. They are sultry stupidities. They are elaborate funeral processions, marching with melancholy step between rows of pies, and cakes, and ice-cream."

Galveston and Houston, Texas, have increased in population very rapidly since the war. The former city had, before the war, a population of about 5,000; now, according to a recent enumeration, it is near 20,000. Houston, a small city of between five and six thousand inhabitants, now numbers upward of 16,000.

The publishers of the daily papers in Nashville, Tenn., announce that, having entered into an arrangement with the New-York Associated Press, they will hereafter publish the full telegraphic reports of that Association as received at Louisville, and printed in the Louisville papers.

One WM. DEAN having been convicted in Michigan on a charge of illegal voting, because he had one-sixteenth of African blood in his veins, the Supreme Court has decided that persons are white within the meaning of the constitution who have less than one-fourth of African blood.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* learns that the United States Government has purchased a portion of the "Edwards tract," about two miles north of that city, which is to be converted into a cemetery for the dead of the Federal army who fell in that neighborhood.

The sickness on board the United States steamer *Chattanooga*, at Philadelphia, was caused by the crew eating inordinately of new potatoes and other vegetables not properly cooked. Some of the men died, and it was currently reported that they had been attacked by cholera.

A soldier who lost both hands in the war was furnished with a hand-organ, and, with his son, a young lad, has traveled a year or two in the vicinity of Boston, with remarkable success, having already accumulated $15,000, the generous contributions of the charitable.

A forged draft was passed upon a drover at West Albany for $6,000, on Saturday, in payment for a drove of cattle. The matter, it is thought, will be arranged and no arrests made. The forger and cattle came to this city.

The ladies of Cedar Falls, Iowa, are indignant over a report that a peddler who recently visited that town, selling corsets and fitting them on the bodies of customers, &c., has since turned out to be a man dressed in female apparel.

The largest mass of copper that ever left the mines of Lake Superior has just reached Cleveland, Ohio. It is from the Cliff mines, and weighs 15,130 pounds. It is estimated that it contains at least 90 per cent. of pure copper.

The freedmen fire company of Columbus, Mississippi, numbering fifty to sixty men, in their new uniform of white pants and red flannel jackets, celebrated the Fourth in fine style. They marched over the city, and had dinner at the Fair Grounds.

The bronze statue of WASHINGTON, removed from the Institute at Lexington, Va., during the war, has been returned, and will be reinaugurated on the 10th of September. Ex-Gov. LETCHER will deliver an address.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago are to open a boarding-house for young girls who have no homes of their own, and have appealed to the Chicago ladies for assistance in furnishing the establishment.

The first man in the first class at the Annapolis naval school is S. N. KANE, of Rhode Island; the first in the second class is B. F. TILLEY, and the second in the third class is R. C. DERBY, both from little Rhody.

A California paper mentions a drove of 200 turkeys *en route* for San Francisco, which had been over a hundred miles, and averaged ten pounds each, and was contracted for "on foot," at twenty-three cents a pound.

The Raleigh National Bank has declared a dividend of 12 per cent on its capital stock, clear of United States and State taxes, out of the profits of its business from the 2d day of October, 1865, to the 30th of June last.

The assay of the gold from the rich mine of gold and silver discovered recently in Ulster County, New-York, in the Shawangunk Mountain, which was made at the Philadelphia Mint, and certified to, proves the quartz as rich as that of Colorado.

A man was found dead at Savannah, Ga., July 11, with one hundred and ten stabs in his body. His ears were cut off, both eyes torn out, and the body was otherwise frightfully mutilated. The body is not yet identified.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of July 9 states that seamen on the lakes had experienced unusual cold weather for Summer during the previous week, although it had been so warm elsewhere.

The German Benevolent Society of Detroit have determined to erect a building to contain a theatre and halls for their use. Its cost will be about $35,000, exclusive of the land.

The Yale Nine of the class of 1869 have received and accepted a challenge from the Harvard Nine of the same class, to play a match game at Worcester this Summer, at the time of the races.

Some kindling wood in the boiler room of the Philadelphia *Press* caught fire on Friday evening, but an engine company quelled the flames before they had done any serious damage.

Gen. BEARD has ordered that the command known as the Port of New-Orleans, being no longer requisite for the transaction of public business, be discontinued.

The United States Marine Hospital at Cincinnati was sold at auction, on Thursday, for $75,000. It cost the Government $250,000 ten years ago.

A locomotive ran into a horse-car filled with passengers, in Chicago, on Thursday night, injuring several persons, though none seriously.

A country merchant has sued a New-Orleans grocery firm for selling him brown sugar containing 25 per cent. of common sand.

A little boy in Mercer County, Penn., was stung by a locust on the wrist last week, and died from the effects.

It is reported that the injury to the cotton crop by the flood in the Arkansas River will not be so great as anticipated.

One hundred thousand dollars have been raised for Marietta College, Ohio. A library building is talked of, and the college now has 21,000 volumes.

An unsuccessful attempt to burn the office of the Cincinnati *Union* was made on Saturday night.

The fruit crop, apples particularly, in Tennessee, is larger than it has been for many years.

Three persons have died in Philadelphia from eating vegetables cooked in a copper vessel.

Minneapolis, Minn., has contributed one hundred barrels of flour to the Portland sufferers.

WARD & BROTHER's Banking House, at Rochester, resumed business on Monday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. VERRANUS MORSE, M. D., will by request repeat his essay on *What means shall be employed for the improvement of the social condition of young men?* All young men are invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 22d inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. This church will be opened for divine service through the Summer under the direction of the Session.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening services to be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., on SABBATH, 22d, (last before vacation,) Rev. WM. H. SWARTZ preaches three times. Subjects—Morning: *Everlasting Dominion*. 3 P. M.: *End of the Papacy; the End of Mortal Ages at Hand*. The people of New-York invited to hear. Seats free.

UNIVERSALISM IN HARLEM AND VICINITY.—All persons favorable to the establishment of a Universalist Society and Sunday-school in Harlem are invited to meet at Mr. THOMAS WILSON'S, No. 12 West 129th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will remain open during the Summer. Rev. Professor GREEN, of Princeton, will preach on the next SABBATH, July 22, and on four next succeeding SABBATHS. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, TO-MORROW: Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., 10½ A. M., 4 and 7¾ P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. FOSTER ELY will preach at 7½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. THOMAS C. BENNING, FORMERLY a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, discourses before First Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Clairvoyance*. Public invited.

REV. DR. DEEMS, THE EDITOR OF the New-York *Watchman*, is announced to preach in the Chapel of the University of New-York, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, 22d inst. Services to begin at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at the chapel Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M., and in the church on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL GIVE SEANCES AND CIRCLES, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway; seats free. Also every evening this week. No stranger admitted until further notice.

REV. DR. FREELAND WILL PREACH in Westminster Church, in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, July 22, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) opposite the Academy of Music, East 14th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NAIL IN A SURE PLACE.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Eliakim as a Type now Fulfilled*—Isa. xxii. 15-25.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, holds divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av. All are invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN WEST 33d-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, July 22, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

B. W. WILLIAMS, SEXTON OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AND UNDERTAKER, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109	109¼	June, 7-30	103⅜	103⅝
Coupon, '81	109	109¼	July, 7-30	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅝	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	106⅜	106¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅞	105⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	104⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Registered	98¼	98⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Coupon	98⅝	98¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅞	108
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
Gold	149⅜	149⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
August, 7-30	103⅜	103⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅛	105⅜

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581, Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1866.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,668,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investers of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON, ROBERT B. JONES, A. W. WALKER, } Levee Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent.
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
F. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY, HAVING DISCONTINUED business, has reinsured its risks with the HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway.

Policy-holders are requested to exchange their policies for those of the latter Company, which may be done at their office. JOHN HONE, President.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866...........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.
Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 16, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF LINUS YALE, Jr., of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "burglar-proof plates for door safe, walls, vaults, &c.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 60 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

30,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION. JULY 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:
(3,000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army.
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, 21st, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Two inclosed curtain and panel coaches, built by Wood Bros., and in fine order.
Open one-seat wagon, in good order.
Pony Phaeton, made in Paris, with pole, shaft, &c., in good order.
Also several sets harness, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 21 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND.

JULY 16, 1866.

To Capt. E. W. Grace:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned passengers take great pleasure in recommending your fine steamship to the traveling community for its strict cleanliness and fine ventilation, and we further take pleasure in returning our sincere thanks to you and your officers for your unremitting kindness, as well as your gentlemanly steward, Mr. Hughes, and all those officiating under your command, not forgetting the great attention paid by Dr. Smyth to any requiring his aid; and we further recommend the steamship *England* as giving out a bountiful supply of good, wholesome food. And, dear Sir, we beg to remain your humble servants, the passengers of the Steerage Married Department, and sign on the part of many.

Capt. B. Richardson, of north-east corner of 43d-st. and 8th-av., New-York.
David Robertson, Perth, Scotland.
Thomas Sullivan, Seven Oaks, Kent.
William Jones, Merthyr, Wales.
John Sanderson, Sheffield.
Thomas Broadhead, Sheffield.
Thomas Guntrup, Buckingham.
Peter Burr, London, C. W.
Hugh Merryman, Merthyr, Wales.
John Croken, Devon.
Mathew Collins, Clare, Ireland.
Timothy Diggin, Kerry.
T. Aemer, Berlin.
Bart. Lynch, Cork.
James Collins, Master Mariner, Dublin.
John McTendell, Tutton, Hull.
George Tendell, Tutton, Hull.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Officers out of service since March 3, 1865, should apply for information as to recent acts allowing additional pay.

Pensioners holding certificates already granted should bring them to this office and get instructions as to increase of their pay.

Colored soldiers will be informed what pay and bounty are now due them.

Applications by letter, inclosing stamp, will receive especial attention. Address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 243 Broadway, up stairs, (formerly No. 64 Bleecker-st.,) New-York City.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing to get this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF Dental Surgeons of the City of New-York, held at Cooper Union on the evening of July 18, 1866, the sudden death of ASAHEL JONES was announced. On motion,

Resolved, That in the very sudden death of ASAHEL JONES, the long tried and fast friend of the dental profession, we desire to express our deep regret at the irreparable loss the profession has sustained.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved partner and her family our sincere sympathy in this affliction.

Resolved, That this Society attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in one or more of the daily papers.
C. P. FITCH, President.
JOHN M. CROWELL, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTON DUCK TENT sixteen feet wide by twenty long, made to order in the best manner; suitable for camp meeting or pic-nic purposes. Inquire of ROSE, Baldwin & Rose, No. 29 Beekman-st., second floor.

PERSONAL.

WALTER HUNT.—IF ANY OF THE FAMILY or workmen of the late WALTER HUNT, who obtained a patent for cloth-lined paper collars in 1854, will call or communicate with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York, they will greatly oblige.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 260 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON, AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.
90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.
40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.
5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3⅜ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)
1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅜ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.
CALVIN C. JACKSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

GLADIATOR HATS AT L. BINNS' MILlinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Turbans and Sundowns; black lace bonnets, new style; straw hats and bonnets at half price; traveling bonnets and Sea-sides.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,
300 FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway,
near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE of the owner, one fine Victoria carriage, furnished throughout in elegant style, with pole and shafts, together with single set of harness; also, one fine black mare, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle under saddle or harness. The whole or a portion of the same can be had at a bargain by immediate application to C. S. PLATE, No. 78 West 39th-st.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c.; also two second-hand top buggies but little used, cheap for cash, at No. 29 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY, MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing, or to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOman, a few young ladies or gentlemen's washing, or would go out to work by the day. Apply at No. 28 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work with a dressmaker. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW OF 32, WISHES TO find a situation as nurse, seamstress or as housekeeper, in a small family; no objection to go to the country. Inquire for Mrs. SMITH, No. 116 Walker-st., attic room.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ISRAELITE, 20 YEARS OLD just come from Germany, unacquainted with the English language, though able to keep books and correspond in German, a place in an American house at a small salary. He feels willing to do what will be required of him. Address N. G., No. 127 Washington-st., where he can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a good City driver; understands gardening; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from his last place. Address N. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; has five years' reference from last employer; is a good, willing, sober man, and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address HUMPHREY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of 12 years' City experience in driving; has a full and thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first class City references. Address W. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (a Protestant) as coachman; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is capable of keeping all that belongs to it in the best of order; no objection to the country; good reference. Address T. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as gardener and coachman; has nine years' reference, and understands his business well; will work for $25 per month in a permanent place. Call at, or address THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (no incumbrance) as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has good reference to show. Address ALLEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER, (German) speaking French and English, in a hotel or restaurant; well recommended. Address T. D., No. 8 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BAR-TENDER by a young man; has good references from his last place. Address M. C., Box No 147 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,731 Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TIDY GIRL, TO do the housework for a family of three persons, at Greenpoint; house has all modern improvements; must be a good cook and laundress, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 126 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WANTED—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS canvassers to canvass for advertisements. Extraordinary inducements offered. Apply to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MIGHT OF THE REPUBLIC. Just published, embracing the autograph and photograph of over one hundred of the most distinguished men of our nation.

Address O. H. OLDREYD, Columbus, Ohio, for the Western States, or No. 15 Laight-st., New-York, for the Eastern States.

Reference—E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more case of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 645 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Intercolonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, last May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELLIARD........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND....SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....July 21
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....20th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow and the Irish ports.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA....Sails Saturday, July 21
HIBERNIA....Sails Saturday, July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c.—Cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON....WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—Pier No. 14 East River. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (SATURDAY) July 21, at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 2 o'clock. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER, having been detained to accommodate shippers, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSIONS. FROM JERSEY CITY AND NEW-YORK CITY TO FORT LEE, BULL'S FERRY AND PLEASANT VALLEY.

The superior steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEXANDER ANNETT, will leave the foot of Sussex-st., Jersey City, daily, Sundays included, for Bull's Ferry, Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, touching at the New York landings as follows:

Jersey City, 7:15 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Pier No. 4 North River, 7:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Dey-st., 7:40 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Christopher-st., 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 P. M.; touching at West 34th-st. on the 7:15 and 10:15 morning trips, and the evening down trip.

Returning, leaves Fort Lee at 9 A., 12:15 A. M., touching only at Christopher-st. and Jersey City, and at 3:30 P. M., touching at all the above-named landings.

Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

The sail up the river, especially during the heated term, is delightful, affording fine views of the Palisades and bay of the Hudson. The shady groves at the end of the route are pleasant and romantic, and arrangements have been made through which families taking the trip will not have their enjoyment marred by the disorderly.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the 79th Regiment Veteran Association for benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the late 79th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and disabled members of the Association to Dudley's Grove, TUESDAY, July 24, 1866. The steamboat MARTHA WASHINGTON and barges WALTER SAND and WM. MYERS have been engaged; also, Robertson's celebrated band. Steamboat leaves Peck-slip, E. R., 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8½ A. M.

Gentlemen's tickets $1. Ladies' tickets 50 cents.
T. E. SMITH, Secretary.
JOHN PLATT, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will make an excursion to Keyport on Sunday, July 22, leaving as follows: Harlem, 7:30 A. M.; Astoria, 7:45; 8th-st., E. R., 8:30; Peck-slip, 9 A. M. Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville, and Perth Amboy. Returning leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M. Fare to Union and Rossville 25 cents; Tottenville and Amboy 40 cents; Keyport 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 3:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 22, at 9 A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M., New-Rochelle at 4, landing at 8th and 34th sts., each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT.—Making all the Inside Landings. The Steamer META, Capt. H. B. WELLS, will leave the Pier, South side of Barclay-street Ferry, at 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHEAP FUEL—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS. CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:
Christopher-st., at....8:30, 9:30, 11:30, 12:30, 2:30, 3:30
Dey-st....8:45, 9:45, 11:45, 12:45, 2:45, 3:45
Pier No. 4, North River....9:10, 12, 1, 3 and 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 20, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 20, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, July 21, 2 P. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3 A. M.
Sunday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 23, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A.M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after Friday, 20, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays) which will be 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 28c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this port, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 21, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 12 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 4½ P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboats THOMAS P. WAY and MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY, July 22:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., and 2 and 6:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal....$11 40
New-York to Saratoga....3 45
New-York to Syracuse....5 05
New-York to Rochester....6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls..8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct—Fare $2.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st., SUNDAY, July 22, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P.M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENdid steamboat MAGENTA is open for sale or charter for picnics, Sunday-school or moonlight excursions. Inquire of the STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION CO., foot of Barclay-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—2-3D ACT.—Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Grey respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.

WM. G. BOARDMAN, JAMES A. GRAY, Insolvents.
1aw10wS

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF FULTON.—EDGAR C. WILSON against PHEBE WILSON. Summons for relief; (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Fulton, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, County of Fulton, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the village of Gloversville, Fulton County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 22, 1866.

CLARK B. COCHRANE, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
je29-6tlawS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.

OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 72 Wall-st.
je9-law10wS*

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY (The finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthy Summer board, within thirty minutes of New-York City Hall; offers superior accommodations at two-thirds New-York City prices.

SEVERAL LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; private family; will make arrangements for the winter; first-class location, No. 85 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; large rooms, well furnished; spring mattresses, &c.; location very fine; large garden, with fruit and vegetables; cow and plenty of milk; good sailing and fishing. Inquire at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTchester County, Harlem Railroad; location healthy; house large, and situated in a fine grove. Apply to THOS. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire board, either in Harlem, or on the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; must be within one hour's ride of the City, and convenient to depot. Address, stating terms, &c., HOME, Station G, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO ROOMS to let, with board; house first-class, with bath; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A SUITE of rooms overlooking the Sound; plenty of shade, milk and vegetables. For particulars, apply at No. 55 East 4th-st., or No. 52 Dey-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE; HEALTHY location; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c. For particulars, address BENJAMIN PECK, Palmsville, Greene County, N. Y.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., WITH A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide." M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant à la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch. P. REMOND, Proprietor.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.

PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, 80 miles from the City, having a front on the Hudson River of about 1,400 feet. The house is well furnished and of brick, 50x40, with extension on the rear, containing all the modern improvements. All necessary outbuildings, farm houses, barns, &c. The place contains from 85 to 90 acres of land.

For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 352 Front-st., and running through to No. 699 Water-st.; is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts., one of the most desirable business properties now offered.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to O. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF Prospect Park, Brooklyn, are unsurpassed, while the designs for their development are most elaborate. A large force of men are completing these designs. The security of investment in this locality is beyond question. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., has desirable new property for sale on favorable terms.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A cottage house and one acre of land in the beautiful village of Fishkill; grounds well laid out, variety of fruit; has also a gardener's cottage and barn. Will sell the above, including furniture and gas fixtures, for $4,500; without furniture, $3,900. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN Park, a cottage, containing 13 rooms; good stable, with 2 acres of land; well shaded; with furniture, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange.

ORANGE.—HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately, for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A PLACE located on the road leading to Lake Mahopac, and embracing 109 acres, mostly under cultivation; brick dwelling in perfect repair; outbuildings inferior. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUtifully situated, on high ground, 18 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; buildings all in good order, with 5, 10 or 20 acres of land. Apply to MILES & HOLMAN, 25 Whitehall, corner of Bridge-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HOUSE containing 11 rooms, with outbuildings and four acres of land; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; well located, within 15 minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of R. WATROUS, No. 35 Franklin-st.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT MOUNT VERNON, two desirable cottage houses, just finished; fine location; terms easy. Apply to ROBT. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT CLIFFWOOD, New-Jersey, to let cheap for the season, 1½ hours from the City; ten rooms, marble mantles, all in perfect order; unsurpassed sea bathing, fishing, hunting, &c. Apply at No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York.

A RICHLY FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, within a few steps of Fifth-avenue Hotel, to let from 1st of August, to a private family. Address F. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 248 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE—ON 14TH-ST., FRONTING UNION-square, a valuable piece of property; will be leased or a term of years. Apply for particulars to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

STORE TO LET—THE GRANITE BUILDING No. 86 Cedar-st., a few doors east of Broadway, will be let for storage or any other legitimate business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 134 EAST 36th-st., corner Lexington-av., and furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-av., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possession requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE WANTED—FOR cash or otherwise, above 20th-st. and near 5th-av. Apply, with dimensions and other particulars, to C., Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, V. F. T., Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 5th and 7th avs. and from 40th to 49th-st. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE OR bondage warehouse, in lower part of City. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DENNIS, HOPPING & CHOREY was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent. Their business will be settled by the new firm of HOPPING, CHOREY & VOORHIS.

WILLIAM DENNIS.
J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOREY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wood and Willow Ware business under the name of HOPPING, CHOREY & VOORHIS, at No. 268 Washington-st.

J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOREY.
CHAS. H. VOORHIS.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween A. L. DUNCAN & CO. is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on at No. 5 Park-place by J. LANE, formerly with A. L. DUNCAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A PLANING-MACHINE, MANUfactured by Ball & Co., Worcester, Mass.; will plane 24-inch plank 4 inches thick; has been used three months, and is in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT C. DAVIDGE & CO., No. 33 Broadway.

CYLINDER BOILERS FOR SALE—FOUR boilers in good order, 30 feet by 22 inches; price 4c. per pound; also, 2 sets plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet by 30 inches. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX. MR. G. L. FOX.
MR. G. L. FOX
In an original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER.
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. C. K. FOX....Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING ORANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEN TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASS BLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, [illegible]
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
[illegible] SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK, NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, At the above address.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment, to aid in filling vacancies throughout the country. Address all letters to the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHER WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A competent lady to teach music on piano and French in a female seminary in the country. For particulars, call on or address T. H. MCALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing and jobbing business by a party of large experience; one acquainted with the general dry goods trade preferred, with a cash capital of from $10,000 to $12,000. To a suitable party this is an excellent opening. The manufacturing and sales departments are well established and in readiness for the coming Fall trade. The line of goods made and sold embraces a large variety and affords good profits. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, HAVING $5,000 or $10,000, is desirous of forming a partnership with a person having a thorough knowledge of some business requiring not over the above amount. To such a person a large interest in the business will be given. No agents need answer. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$2,500 CASH WILL GET HALF INTEREST in a cash business, on account of sickness. Address K. C. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

POLICEMAN'S SHIELD LOST—NO. 269—on 18th inst., in Whitehall-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the First Precinct Station-house, No. 54 New-st. or to No. 300 Mulberry-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, 1866.
The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian Picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat....Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with the amusing farce, entitled
LARRY HOOLAGHAN.
Larry Hoolaghan....Mr. DAN BRYANT

In compliance with numerous urgent demands for its repitition, Boucicault's famous Irish drama of the COLLEEN BAWN will be performed on MONDAY next, July 23.

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, A TALE OF '98, In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 21.
Last night most positively of the very successful Drama, THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON, which upon each presentation has been received with marks of the most enthusiastic approbation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Octoroon" drew a better house than usual last night, and it is probable that the announcement of its withdrawal after two more presentations will attract to-night and to-morrow night the attendance it really deserves. As a whole the drama has never been better given.—*Times.*

The "Octoroon" at the Olympic has many points of positive excellence. The performance is more thoroughly enjoyable than we remember to have seen it in years.—*World.*

The "Octoroon" has been put upon the stage in an excellent manner.—*Tribune.*

MONDAY, July 23, the Gorgeous Dramatic Spectacle, THE ICE WITCH. First appearance of the WEBB SISTERS, the celebrated protean stars. First appearance of Mr. MARK SMITH, the very popular comedian and burlesque artist.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTH WEEK of the highly successful engagement of MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING will be presented his own great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, Appointments and Music.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand....MR. J. C. DUNN
Characters by the entire Company.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
THIS DAY, JULY 21, AT 1 P. M.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. Tabacchi, Mme. Patti, Sigs. Tamaro, Bellini, and Coletti.
Sig. CARLO PATTI, the young violinist, will perform between the first and second acts.
Musical Conductor....Sig. MUZIO
Admission to all parts of the house $1. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the box-office.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn....Manager
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, July 20 and 21.
Positively the LAST TWO NIGHTS of the wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, and last nights of the SUMMER SEASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST BUISLAY MATINEE.

BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts.
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866,
for a short season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock,
AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.

Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.

Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.

DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.

LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.

The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.

The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.

Mlle. Eloise, Senorita Lola Lopez, La Petite Josefina Sebastian, La Petite Catalina, Senor Lopez, Senor Rodriguez, Mr. Sylvestre, La Belle Josefina, Mlle. Marietta, Master Romeo, Senor Roman, Mr. Geo. Peoples, Mr. Bacheria. The distinguished troupe of riders, vaulters, leapers and tumblers, besides a grand display of classic feats, by the most accomplished artists of both Continents, will be brought forward at every representation.

The attention of an appreciative public is especially bespoken for those anomalies of brute erudition, the profoundly-learned thorough-bred dancing horses,—Montezuma, Cairo, Bonito, Figaro, Turco, Favorita, Ali and Moska, performed by their trainer, Prof. Chiarini, presenting altogether a startling display of inconceivable effects, "More than brute and little less than human!"

The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by W. T. AYMAR, the American jester.

An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.
Sole proprietor and manager....G. CHIARINI

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—DIRECTOR J. GRAU, administration of the RISTORI DRAMATIC COMPANY, No. 652 Broadway, at Chickering & Son's piano-forte establishment, second floor. Office hours from 10 till 2 o'clock. All communications relative to this administration should be addressed as above, to J. GRAU.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION
Will be held during the week
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

PROGRAMME—FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stake of $50 each, p. p. $1,000 added; for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with 41 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Two-mile heats, for all ages; purse $750.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, two miles; Welter weights; $400 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p.; two and a quarter miles, for all ages. Closed with 26 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; purse $300.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, for three-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers excluded; purse $500.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile; $50 entrance, p. p.; $500 added. Closed with 14 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a quarter miles, for all ages; purse $300.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $300. Selling Race; dash of one and a half miles, for all ages.

SECOND RACE.—Three-mile heats, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages; purse $500.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, winner of the Derby or Travers 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate. $50 entrance, p. p.; $750 added. Closed with 25 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for beaten horses, all ages; purse $500.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds; winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 pounds extra; purse $500.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, two miles, handicap, for horses only that started in the first day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner, $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—Dash of four miles, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, handicap, for horses only that have run during the meeting; purse $600, entrance five per cent. added.

As heretofore, the strictest decorum will be preserved, by the employment of an ample force of efficient policemen.

Extra trains will leave Albany, Troy, and points at the north each day, arriving at Saratoga in time for the races, and returning after the races of the day are over.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.

M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, OF SEVEral years' successful experience, desires an engagement as principal of musical department in a flourishing female seminary; teaches instrumental and vocal music in all its branches; would also play an organ and take charge of a choir. Address PROF. W., care of Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, HAVING had many years' experience, the entire charge of the musical department of a seminary in or near the City. References given by a noted professor and former pupils. Address C. T. D., Station E.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

WORTH $600,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

SHARES $5 EACH.

ENGRAVINGS TO THE FULL VALUE OF THE SHARES.

WILL BE GIVEN EACH SUBSCRIBER.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

INDORSED BY THE

LEADING CITIZENS AND MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST SEVEN PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PREMIUMS,

VALUE $48,000.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

SECOND PREMIUM,

BIERSTADT'S GRAND PAINTING "YO SEMITE VALLEY."

VALUE $20,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

TO EVERY SHAREHOLDER

A FINE ENGRAVING WILL BE GIVEN

WORTH THE PRICE OF THE SHARE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

OPERA HOUSE—ANNUAL RENTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF AUDITORIUM,

$30,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

THOROUGHLY SECURED BY THE NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE

INTRUSTED WITH ITS COMPLETE MANAGEMENT.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

A NOVEL ART UNION,

ON THE GRANDET SCALE EVER CONCEIVED IN ANY COUNTRY.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

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ON THE GRANDEST SCALE EVER CONCEIVED IN ANY COUNTRY.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

A ROYAL ART ASSOCIATION SCHEME.

From the Chicago Times.

In our advertising column will be found the details of a scheme which is probably the most princely of the kind ever projected. It is one which involves the distribution of property worth nearly a million of dollars. It is, in short, one which includes the disposal of Crosby's Opera House, in this city, together with the rich contents of its superb art-gallery, and also other works of art, to an extent limited only by the membership.

As will be seen by reference to the advertisement, it is proposed to form an Art Association, the price of each member of which will be $5. On the 1st day of next October, the Opera House and its three hundred paintings will be distributed among the members of the Association. The first prize will be the palatial Opera House, worth over half a million dollars. The second, Bierstadt's unrivaled painting, "The Yo Semite Valley," valued at $20,000. Next to this is a $6,000 painting, and so on in a constantly decreasing progression.

Nothing so grand as this project was ever before conceived. There never was one which involved so much property; and again, there never was another one in which the public could invest their money with the same certainty that the transaction would be conducted by honorable men. As will be seen, Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago, and they give it a cordial and unhesitating indorsement.

This plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary, every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests. Thus, a man taking two memberships, costing $10, gets an engraving of Washington Irving and his friends, which is precisely what one would have to pay for the same picture provided he bought it at a print store.

Of the magnificence of the leading gifts in the distribution, scarcely enough can be said. The opera house is, without exception, the finest building of the kind on the continent. Its cost was over $600,000, and its returns to-day, in the shape of rents, are a princely income for any man. The second gift, "The Yo Semite Valley," is now on exhibition at the art-gallery, in the opera building. It is an 8 by 11 landscape, and is one of the most thoroughly superb works of art in the world. Its grandeur as a whole is only equaled by the astonishing perfection of its details. One loses himself in contemplating its unending distances, its mellow colorings, the depth, extent and magic warmth of its skies. It alone is a fortune; and the chances of obtaining it are worth ten times what it will cost to possess them.

We take pleasure in assuring the public that the most thorough integrity pervades every portion of the management of this art-distribution scheme. If royal in its dimensions, it is no less voluminous in the possession of probity. It is an opportunity of which no one who can afford it should hesitate to avail themselves.

A CHANCE FOR THE SPECULATIVE.

From the New-York Sunday Courier.

Any person who may be disposed to invest $5 without any chance of not receiving the value of his money, and the agreeable prospect before him of, perchance, in a few months retiring to rest a poor man and awaking more than half a millionaire, may now do so by visiting or writing to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, and taking a share in the Crosby Opera House Art Association.

It may be remembered that Mr. Crosby built a splendid opera house at Chicago, but it may not be as generally known that his very heavy expenditure reduced him to almost comparative ruin. Under these circumstances, a number of the principal citizens of the Prairie City determined, from respect for one who had so greatly benefited Chicago, to inaugurate a grand scheme for redeeming his losses. Hence the origin of the Art Association, which is very certainly one of the largest schemes of its class ever offered to the people. The first prize is the Crosby Opera House, value $600,000, with an actual rental from the stores, studios and offices in the front of the building of $30,000. The next prizes are 300 paintings.

While every individual who chooses to invest in one share or more, will receive at once the costly engravings of Read's "Little Wanderer," Jerome Thompson's 'Gathering Apples,' Darley and Schussele's "Washington Irving and his Friends," the chromotint, from Cropsey's "American Autumn," or Huntington's "Mercy's Dream."

Such a large and liberal scheme from any Art Union has never before been presented to the public in this country or in Europe. Nor has any lottery ever offered a grander or more costly prize than the Crosby Opera House. We give it our best wishes because it will redeem a public spirited American from the loss entailed upon him by the enterprise which assisted in localizing opera in the far West.

A GREAT WESTERN SCHEME.

From the Chicago Evening Post, June 16.

The illustrated announcement of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, published in the advertising columns of the *Post* to-day, needs no comment. It speaks for itself, and he who runs may read.

So far as the Chicago public are concerned, Mr. Crosby has no need to speak of the noble motives, the unequaled liberality, the consummate taste and the practiced judgment which have forever linked his name and his fame with the highest growth of culture of our metropolis.

Because Mr. Crosby has given to us this noble structure; because he has sacrificed his all in the beneficent work; because we know him to be a man of high purpose and of unimpeachable integrity as well, we indorse, as a whole and in all its details, the scheme which he has perfected, and which exhibits scarcely less magnificence than the edifice whose erection occasioned it. It is not only a magnificent, but a practicable scheme. It is an honest scheme. It is designed, after much wise thought and judicious counsel, for the mutual and equal benefit of principal and patron.

Briefly: There will be issued certificates for 210,000 shares in the Art Association, at $5 each. The holder of a certificate is, *ipso facto*, a member of the Association. He is entitled to free admission to its galleries, (New-York, Chicago and Philadelphia,) during its existence. He is certain to receive one or more first-class steel engravings. If he purchases more than one certificate, the engravings are made proportionally valuable—the holder of five certificates being entitled to an artist's proof of engravings of Darley's, Huntington's and Cropsey's master-pieces.

Besides these, 301 special premiums will be awarded to subscribers. The first of these in the Opera House itself, with the lot on which it stands, which cost $600,000, and rents for $30,000 annually. The remaining 300 premiums consist of oil paintings by distinguished European and American artists.

Mr. Crosby terms this a "National" Distribution, and a cotemporary speaks of it as a "Royal" scheme. It would be better to term it Cosmopolitan, and even more complimentary to say that it is such an enterprise as only a great republic could foster or render possible.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From N. Y. Sunday Times.

It is very rarely that we feel inclined to call the attention of our readers to any of the "gift" arrangements with which our papers have lately been flooded; but this scheme of what we may call the Crosby Art Union, is so largely and generously conceived, as well as so handsomely and unequivocally indorsed by the leading citizens of Chicago, that we unhesitatingly give it our cordial approval. Mr. Crosby has, apparently, in building the Opera House in that city, miscalculated its cost, and been necessitated to seek for some mode to relieve himself from the embarrassment entailed upon him. But the cost of the Opera House was $600,000, and the individuals who are disposed to purchase such a property, at such a price, are rare, even when its accompanying stores, offices and studios rent for $30,000. The percentage of its absolutely certain rent would scarcely warrant such a large investment. What, in this case, was to be done? Mr. Crosby, or those who may possibly be associated with him, are sagacious men. They have originated this "art association"—an association so broadly and liberally arranged that it can scarcely fail of insuring itself a positive success. In the first place, they offer to every subscriber, not alone a share in the Opera House, with the chance of ultimately becoming its sole proprietor, but a possibility of obtaining also other very valuable, if not as valuable, premiums. These consist of Bierstadt's great painting, "The Yo Semite Valley;" Cropsey's "An American Autumn;" Schussele's national work, "Irving and his Friends;" Hart's "Woods in Autumn;" Meyer's celebrated painting, "Recognition;" Beard's "Deer on the Prairie;" Gignoux's "Alpine Scenery," as well as works by all the leading artists of the country, amounting in number to more than three hundred. The first seven which we have named are in actual value $43,000. That this is a positively genuine offer no doubt can exist, as the leading artists of the country, including such names as Church, Leutze, Kensett, E. Molan and Rothermel, as well as those names we have cited above, give it their unhesitating and cordial approval. Under any circumstances this ought to be sufficient to guarantee its purity of intention; but when such a series of prominent citizens of the Western Metropolis permit Mr. Crosby to use their names in his advertisements as a proof of his good faith, such a guarantee is immeasurably strengthened. At the same time we may call the attention of the timidly speculative to the fact that every purchaser of a share receives, immediately upon his purchase, an engraving of at least double the value of the money which he has paid. The whole scheme is so magnificent in all its arrangements that we shall indeed be surprised should Mr. Crosby not speedily realize the whole of the amount required by him.

All orders for certificates or shares should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, No. 625 Broadway, or No. 28 Opera House, Chicago.

Paintings and Engravings on exhibition at the above galleries.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,

T. B. PUGH, corner 6th and Chestnut sts.

BOSTON AGENCY,

Messrs. WILLIAMS & EVERETT,

No. 234 Washington-st.

Where engravings are sent in tubes by mail, send 12 cents extra.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

THE OPERA HOUSE AND

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

ARE THE PREMIUMS.

Owing to the embarrassments arising from the excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in rearing the magnificent Opera House in Chicago, which have rendered the sale of the building necessary, the friends of Art here and in the West, suggested the feasibility of his making it the groundwork of a Grand Art Union. This idea was eagerly accepted by his prominent fellow-citizens, and subsequently by the leading American painters and engravers, and it is believed not only that Mr. Crosby will be repaid for his immense outlay, but that

THE ART OF AMERICA

WILL BE PERMANENTLY BENEFITED.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association has therefore been formed, which will issue to its members 210,000 tickets, at $5 each, entitling the holder to ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS AFTERWARD DESCRIBED, A FREE ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES OF THE ASSOCIATION, as well as a share in

THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS

FROM A SERIES OF THE GRANDEST PAINTINGS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

by any Art Union.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE, IN CHICAGO,

situated on Washington-st., with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the Entrance Hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an AGGREGATE RENTAL OF $30,000. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can here be attempted; but the actual cost and value of this splendid building, conceded to be

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,

amounts to

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than

THREE HUNDRED

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,

BY THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

BIERSTADT'S great Painting, "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY."

Value, $20,000.

CROPSEY'S splendid work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."

Value, $5,000.

SCHUSSELE'S National Painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

Value, $5,000.

HART'S charming Painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN."

Value, $5,000.

MEYER'S celebrated Painting, "RECOGNITION."

Value, $5,000.

BEARD'S great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."

Value, $4,000.

GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY.

Value, $3,000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country,

Constituting the grandest collection of

LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART

Ever, for Exhibition or Sale, at any one period,

BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC,

and comprising

THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY,

Including the well-known favorite paintings of the "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS," with the original life-size

BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Executed from life by L. W. Volk.

Value $2,500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and

MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED

BY ANY ART UNION,

it will be on exhibition, a part alternately in the

OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,

AND

THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY.

The holders of certificates of membership being entitled to admission

FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:

"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by THOS. READ;

OR,

"GATHERING APPLES," by JEROME THOMPSON.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15, three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,

"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. HUNTINGTON.

For $20, four shares or certificates with the splendid Chromo Engraving, (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association,)

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. CROPSEY.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued, with a

CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF

of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artist's proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist, as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following letter is an evidence of the deep interest taken by the Chicago public in the success of the enterprise, and of the warm approval of the plan by gentlemen of high commercial and personal standing:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1866.

U. H. Crosby, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While we should be glad to know of your success in such an enterprise, under any circumstances, it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that, in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of æsthetic taste among us. That his would be only the natural result of the distribution, as proposed, of a large number of first-class paintings and engravings, we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact, as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear Sir, yours, very truly,

E. B. McCagg.
W. F. Coolbagh, President Union National Bank.
S. B. Cobb.
Hiram Wheeler, Wheeler, Munger & Co., Elevator.
Thomas Church.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.
A. W. Mack, Editor and Proprietor Chicago *Republican*.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C., B. and Q. R. R.
Mahlon D. Ogden, Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.
I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
Jerome Beecher.
Wesley Munger, Munger, Wheeler & Co., Elevator.
E. H. Hadduck.
E. I. Tinkham, Cashier Second National Bank.
Chas. L. Wilson, Editor and Proprietor Chicago *Journal*.
H. E. Sargent, General Freight Agent Mich. C. R. R.
W. E. Doggett, Doggett, Bassett & Hills.
H. W. Hinsdale, Hinsdale, Sibley & Endicott.
S. D. Kimbark, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Ira Holmes, Cashier Third National Bank.
E. G. L. Faxon, Faxon & Co.
A. G. Burley, Burley & Tyrrell.
Nathan Mears, Mears, Bates & Co.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
James H. Bowen, President Third National Bank.
Chauncey T. Bowen, Bowen Brothers.
Jas. C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express.
Geo. L. Dunlop, Superintendent Northwestern R. R.
N. K. Fairbank.
J. C. Dore, President of Board of Trade.
G. P. A. Healy, Artist.
Elisha S. Wadsworth.
George S. Bowen, Bowen Brothers.
W. F. Storey, Editor and Proprietor Chicago *Times*.
Perry H. Smith, Vice-President Northwestern R. R.
C. M. Henderson, C. M. Henderson & Co.
H. H. Magie.
F. C. Sherman, Ex-Mayor.
Philip Wadsworth, P. Wadsworth & Co.
L. Z. Leiter, Field, Palmer & Leiter.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
Peter Page, U. S. Assessor.
Carl F. Junge, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
A. C. Hesing, Editor *Staats Zeitung*.
Julian S. Rumsey, Ex-Mayor.
David A. Gage, Sherman House.

The subscription books will close on SATURDAY, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October following the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a Committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately, and the person to whom the FIRST PREMIUM is awarded will receive a CONVEYANCE IN FEE OF AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE TO THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. Information relative to the title will be furnished on application to the real estate office of Messrs. Rees & Ayres, Chicago.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. Send drafts, Post-office money-orders or greenbacks, with address of town, county and State carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A.,

And directed either to No. 625 Broadway, New-York, or to No. 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the Proprietors.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

The Association will, upon the first of October next, award to its members

THREE HUNDRED AND TWO PREMIUMS,

such as have never before been offered to their subscribers by any National Art Union.

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

COST OF ERECTION AND ACTUAL COST

$600,000.

SECOND PREMIUM.

BIERSTADT'S Great Painting, entitled "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY,"

Valued at $20,000.

THIRD PREMIUM.

CROPSEY'S Great Work, entitled "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."

Valued at $6,000.

FOURTH PREMIUM.

SCHUSSELE'S Great National Painting of the American authors, entitled "WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

Valued at $5,000.

FIFTH PREMIUM.

HART'S charming and celebrated painting of American scenery, entitled "WOODS IN AUTUMN."

Valued at $5,000.

SIXTH PREMIUM.

CONSTANT MEYER'S celebrated painting, entitled "RECOGNITION."

Valued at $5,000.

SEVENTH PREMIUM.

BEARD'S great Western landscape, entitled "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."

Valued at $4,000.

EIGHTH PREMIUM.

GIGNOUX'S magnificent landscape, entitled "ALPINE SCENERY."

Valued at $3,000.

NINTH PREMIUM.

VOLK'S splendid Bust, from the Life, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Valued at $2,000.

With works by the following eminent artists:

Bierstadt, Beard, Bradford, Church, Cropsey, Casilear, Coleman, Dana, Gignoux, Sanford R. Gifford, James M. Hart, Huntington, William Hart, Geo. H. Hall, Hubbard, Haseltine, Inness, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Leutze, Le Clear, Lang, Constant Meyer, McEntee, E. Moran, Rothermel, Shattuck, Sontag, Tait, Edwin White, Williamson, Whitteredge, and many others; full catalogues of which will soon be issued, amounting to

THREE HUNDRED IN NUMBER.

The Subscription Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the FIRST OF OCTOBER following, the award of Premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of premiums:

WM. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.

E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.

CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.

J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.

JAS. H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.

JAMES C. FARGO, Supt. American Express.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Ex-Lieut.-Governor.

I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.

J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

SOLE MANAGEMENT OF THE AWARD IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums, (to wit: the Opera House, three hundred paintings and the bust of Lincoln,) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being known; and the person by whom the First Premium is drawn will receive a conveyance in fee of an unincumbered title to the Crosby Opera House, subject only to the existing leases, the rents to accrue to the person to whom the property shall be awarded from the day upon which the drawing takes place. Information relative to the title and legal arrangements will be furnished on application at the real estate office of Messrs. Rees & Ayres, Chicago.

CERTIFICATES, FIVE DOLLARS.

NOTICE.—To those persons who wish to select particular numbers, the Actuary desires to say that it is found to be impossible to fill orders for certificates otherwise than in regular rotation. The certificates are divided between the principal office in Chicago and the Eastern agency in New-York—every alternate 5,000 numbers being reserved for sale in the New-York office, from which they are distributed to sub-agents in every Eastern city and town. Those retained here are distributed in like manner from New-Orleans to Montreal. They are selling very rapidly, rendering it impossible, with any attainable clerical force, to maintain a reliable record of the unsold numbers. It is, therefore, impossible to gratify this desire.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Direct either to No. 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill., or to No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION

Is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the Proprietors.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

THE OPERA HOUSE AND

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

ARE THE PREMIUMS.

Owing to the embarrassments arising from the excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in rearing the magnificent Opera House in Chicago, which have rendered the sale of the building necessary, the friends of Art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of his making it the groundwork of a Grand Art Union. This idea was eagerly accepted by his prominent fellow-citizens, and subsequently by the leading American painters and engravers, and it is believed not only that Mr. Crosby will be repaid for his immense outlay, but that

THE ART OF AMERICA

WILL BE PERMANENTLY BENEFITED.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association has therefore been formed, which will issue to its members 210,000 tickets, at $5 each, entitling the holder to ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS AFTERWARD DESCRIBED, A FREE ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES OF THE ASSOCIATION, as well as a share in

THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS

FROM A SERIES OF THE GRANDEST PAINTINGS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

by any Art Union.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE IN CHICAGO,

situated on Washington-st., with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 150. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the Entrance Hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an AGGREGATE RENTAL OF $30,000. Of the Auditorium of the Opera House no description can here be attempted; but the actual cost and value of this splendid building, conceded to be

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,

amounts to

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than

THREE HUNDRED

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,

BY THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

BIERSTADT'S great Painting, "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY."

Value, $20,000.

CROPSEY'S splendid work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."

Value, $5,000.

SCHUSSEL'S National Painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

Value, $5,000.

HART'S charming Painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN."

Value, $5,000.

MEYER'S celebrated Painting, "RECOGNITION."

Value, $5,000.

BEARD'S great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."

Value, $4,000.

GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY."

Value, $3,000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country,

Constituting the grandest collection of

LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART

Ever, for Exhibition or Sale, at any one period,

BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC,

and comprising

THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY,

Including the well-known favorite paintings of "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS," with the original life-size

BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Executed from life by L. W. Volk.

Value, $2,500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves this entire collection, the largest and

MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED

BY ANY ART UNION,

it will be on exhibition, a part alternately in the

OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,

AND

THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY.

The holders of certificates of membership being entitled to admission

FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:

"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by THOS. READ;

OR,

"GATHERING APPLES," by JEROME THOMPSON.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15, three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,

"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. HUNTINGTON.

For $20, four shares or certificates with the splendid Chromo Engraving, (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association,)

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. CROPSEY.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued, with a

CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF

of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artist's proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist, as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following letter is an evidence of the deep interest taken by the Chicago public in the success of the enterprise, and of the warm approval of the plan by gentlemen of high commercial and personal standing:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1866.

U. H. Crosby, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While we should be glad to know of your success in such an enterprise, under any circumstances, it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that, in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of esthetic taste among us. That this would be only the natural result of the distribution, as proposed, of a large number of first-class paintings and engravings, we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact, as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear Sir, yours, very truly,

E. B. McCagg.
W. F. Coolbagh, President Union National Bank.
S. B. Cobb.
Hiram Wheeler, Wheeler, Munger & Co., Elevator.
Thomas Church.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.
A. W. Mack, Editor and Proprietor Chicago *Republican*.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C., B. and Q. R. R.
Mahlon D. Ogden, Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.
I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
Jerome Beecher.
Wesley Munger, Munger, Wheeler & Co., Elevator.
E. H. Hadduck.
F. I. Tinkham, Cashier Second National Bank.
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A. G. Burley, Burley & Tyrrell.
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N. K. Fairbank.
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G. P. A. Healy, Artist.
Elisha S. Wadsworth.
Geo. S. Bowen, Bowen Brothers.
W. F. Storey, Editor and Proprietor Chicago *Times*.
Perry H. Smith, Vice-President Northwestern R. R.
C. M. Henderson, C. M. Henderson & Co.
H. H. Magie.
F. C. Sherman, Ex-Mayor.
Philip Wadsworth, P. Wadsworth & Co.
L. Z. Leiter, Field, Palmer & Leizer.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
Peter Page, U. S. Assessor.
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CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE NEW ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New-York Dispatch.

Under the auspices of several of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Chicago, a noble scheme for the promotion of art in the West has been broached and also for the purpose of redeeming Mr. Crosby from the comparative ruin in which his attempt to localize opera in his native city threatened to plunge him. Indeed, we may, with no disrespect to the names of those citizens appended to the letter in the lengthy advertisement which this day appears in our columns, not irrationally suppose that the latter has been their leading object. If so, the means which have been adopted to insure its success are not only grand, but beneficent to the art of this country. The Crosby Opera House Art Association is an Art Union upon the highest possible scale, with one premium so magnificent that we cannot but fear it really dwarfs, in the minds of those about to become shareholders, the valuable paintings by American artists—such artists as Bierstadt, Schussele, Gignoux, Cropsey, and, indeed, all of our best names in art—which ought alone to constitute a sufficient inducement to the speculative lover of painting.

The premium is the Crosby Opera House in Chicago. This building is situated on Washington-street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180. It is built of marble, in the modern Italian style, and is generally conceded to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, each 80 by 100 feet, on each side of the grand entrance, as well as the offices and studios on the remaining floors, produce at present an aggregate rental of $30,000. The studios are connected with one of the finest art galleries in the country. Of the auditorium of the Opera House, we attempt no description, but it may be said that the actual cost and positive value of this splendid building, pronounced by all who have seen it to be one of the finest in the country, amounted and amounts to something over $600,000. Such a premium as this is enough to make one's mouth water; and the lucky holder of the special share, which he purchases for $5, if worth nothing be fore, will, on his good fortune being announced, be almost a millionaire. It may be seen, from what we say about it, that as much as we love art, the gigantic premium, in our mind, eclipses anything in the way of art that could be offered to us, as we honestly believe it will do with the general public. We may, however, add that the numerous unlucky shareholders will not have thrown away their money for nothing, as they will, on the purchase of a share, receive a first-class engraving, worth at least the money they pay for it. Nevertheless, in advance we tender our sincere congratulations to the one "greatly" lucky man.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

RAPID SALE OF CERTIFICATES—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS—FORMATION OF AN EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH CLUB.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

The sale of certificates in the great Opera House Art Drawing is as rapid as the most enthusiastic could wish, greatly exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The prospects are of the most encouraging character, and are creditable to the liberality and good taste of the American people.

A novel idea, and as excellent as it is novel, has been seized upon and elaborated by the Express and Telegraph Agents throughout the country. This is nothing less than the formation of a club of mammoth proportions, under their own auspices and for the benefit of its own members. The plan is a good one, and is fully set forth in the accompanying circular from the Express offices, which is here prefaced by a card from the two leading Express managers in the West:

To the Agents of Express Companies:

The undersigned, representing in Chicago the principal Express Companies, cordially subscribe to the correctness of the statement in the circular of the "Crosby Opera House Art Association," as to the magnitude, architectural beauty, eligible location and immense cost and value of the Crosby Opera House in this city.

The mercantile and general business occupancy of this stately edifice, (apart from accommodation for artists' studios, and galleries of sculptures and paintings,) is already yielding a large income; which is likely to increase, as real estate, in the immediate neighborhood, is growing rapidly in value for trade uses. Costing $600,000, it would command more than half that sum at auction.

For superior material and thoroughness, the Crosby Opera House construction will compare with the most substantial and elegant public buildings anywhere in the world. Certainly it is one of which Americans, especially the people of the West, have reason to be proud.

Regarding it as the duty of every citizen of Chicago to do what he so easily can to compensate Mr. Crosby, and believing that every American who has any public spirit and fine taste will cheerfully coöperate in the enterprise by which the originator and proprietor of this great masterpiece of architectural skill is to regain some part, at least, of the fortune devoted to its construction, we heartily indorse his appeal to the entire public, and commend "The Crosby Opera House Art Association" to the favor and patronage of every community, North South, East and West, with which the Express Companies communicate.

(Signed) JAMES C. FARGO,
American Express Company.
H. D. COLVIN,
For United States Express Company.

A SPLENDID PROJECT.

From Chicago Daily Times.

A scheme has been formed for the disposal of the Opera House which is one of the grandest known in history. It is as magnificent as the Opera House itself, and is destined, perhaps, to be even more useful in its effects in encouraging art and artists.

It is unnecessary to say to the citizens of Chicago that we owe that magnificent temple of art, the Opera House, to the public spirit and zeal for the promotion of art, of Mr. U. H. Crosby. We know, too, that this manifestation of his public spirit and his taste for art cost this gentleman his fortune. We have agreed that the work which Mr. Crosby has done was one which was much needed. We have boasted of this magnificent building as one of the chief ornaments of the city. We have done more; we have boasted of it as an indubitable indication of the growth of an elegant and a refined taste among our citizens. The time has come when it will be discovered whether this building is a manifestation of our culture and refinement or merely of our pride and wealth.

The opera house, which we have said was made at our demand, cannot be paid for by Mr. Crosby. The question is now put to us, "Will you pay for it?" We have said that we are a cultivated and a refined people, and therefore we wanted it. Do we want it badly enough to pay for it? That is the question now, and that is a crucial question. The amount of true feeling for art among us may be measured very exactly by our response to it. Something more may be gathered from the response: something of our appreciation of a public-spirited man whose zeal and energy have done great things for us, but have caused the sacrifice of his whole fortune; something of our love for grand paintings and choice engravings; more of our admiration for a noble character which uses the gifts of fortune generously as well as wisely; with regard to the benefit of the community rather than to his own private advantage.

SEE PROSPECTUS.

From the New-York Leader.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Crosby Opera House at Chicago, worth half a million of dollars, and producing by the rental of its stores, offices and studios a large interest upon that sum, is to be put up as a princely prize for the holder of the lucky ticket. Besides this, other prizes, hardly less attractive, are offered in splendid oil paintings by such artists as Bierstadt, Church, Schussel, Hart, Kensett, Rothermel, E. Moran, and other excellent artists. The price of a ticket is only five dollars, and with each ticket the purchaser receives an engraving worth more than five dollars at our retail stores. The office of the Association is at No. 625 Broadway.

To lotteries and gift enterprises in general we are decidedly opposed; but the enterprise which Mr. CROSBY has inaugurated is quite above the common order. It is indorsed by the principal citizens of Chicago, and by our leading artists, and there can be no question that it will be honorably and legitimately conducted. It is designed as a popular medium to beautify the homes of the people by presenting them with fine engravings, which many could not be induced to purchase without some such extraordinary incentive as the chance of winning so splendid a prize as the Chicago Opera House. If Mr. CROSBY has chosen this novel plan to relieve himself from temporary financial embarrassments, that does not affect the benefits which must arise from the circulation of so many artistic pictures among those who do not usually spend their money for works of art. In that view the Association deserves to be supported by the press, and we hope that the two hundred thousand shares provided will be speedily sold.

ALL ORDERS FOR CERTIFICATES OR SHARES should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, No. 625 Broadway, or No. 28 Opera House, Chicago.

Paintings and engravings on exhibition at the above galleries.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

T. B. PUGH, corner 6th and Chestnut sts.

BOSTON AGENCY.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & EVERETT, No. 234 Washington-st.

Where engravings are sent in tubes by mail, send 12 cents extra.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

WORTH $600,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

SHARES $5 EACH.

ENGRAVINGS TO THE FULL VALUE OF THE SHARES

WILL BE GIVEN EACH SUBSCRIBER.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

ENDORSED BY THE

LEADING CITIZENS AND MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST SEVEN PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PREMIUMS,

VALUE $48,000.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

SECOND PREMIUM.

BIERSTADT'S GRAND PAINTING "YO SEMITE VALLEY."

VALUE $20,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

TO EVERY SHAREHOLDER

A FINE ENGRAVING WILL BE GIVEN

WORTH THE PRICE OF THE SHARE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

OPERA HOUSE—ANNUAL RENTAL EXCLUSIVE OF AUDITORIUM,

$30,000.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

THOROUGHLY SECURED BY THE NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE

INTRUSTED WITH ITS COMPLETE MANAGEMENT.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

A NOVEL ART UNION,

ON THE GRANDEST SCALE EVER CONCEIVED IN ANY COUNTRY.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.

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CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

A NOVEL ART UNION,

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